



MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT  
**RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
1953-1957

**BOOK 7 | VOLUME 5**  
Administrative Orders











President Ramon Magsaysay, Seventh President of the Philippines,  
Third President of the Third Republic.





MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT

# RAMON MAGSAYSAY

1953-1957

**BOOK 7 | VOLUME 5**

Administrative Orders

# Messages of the President Book 7: Ramon Magsaysay

## Volume 5

Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office

<http://www.gov.ph>

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## INTRODUCTION

As the President's chief message-crafting body, the Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO), is mandated to provide strategic communication leadership and support to the Executive Branch, its composite agencies, and instrumentalities of government.

The PCDSPO is also mandated to act as custodian of the institutional memory of the Office of the President. One of our projects is the continuation of the series of books called the Messages of the President, started in 1936 by Jorge B. Vargas, Executive Secretary to President Manuel L. Quezon. The series was a wide collection of executive issuances, speeches, messages, and other official papers of the President. The volumes were intended to serve as the definitive compilation of presidential documents. The series was continued until the Quirino administration, although the series for the Presidential administrations of Presidents Quezon, Roxas, and Quirino were never completed.

In 2010, President Benigno S. Aquino III ordered the revival of the series and the constitution of a complete set, covering all 15 presidential administrations. With pride, we continue what Vargas began.

We would like to extend our gratitude to our partners for without whose gracious cooperation, this project would have not been possible.

A note on organization: Each presidential administration's messages are in book form, compiled and subdivided into volumes. The books are as follows:

- Book 1: Emilio Aguinaldo
- Book 2: Jose P. Laurel
- Book 3: Manuel L. Quezon
- Book 4: Sergio Osmeña
- Book 5: Manuel Roxas
- Book 6: Elpidio Quirino
- Book 7: Ramon Magsaysay
- Book 8: Carlos P. Garcia
- Book 9: Diosdado Macapagal
- Book 10: Ferdinand E. Marcos
- Book 11: Corazon C. Aquino
- Book 12: Fidel V. Ramos
- Book 13: Joseph Ejercito Estrada
- Book 14: Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
- Book 15: Benigno S. Aquino III

Each book is subdivided into the following volumes:

- Volume 1: Official Week/Month in Review
  - Volume 2: Appointments and Designations
  - Volume 3: Historical Papers and Documents
  - Volume 4: Executive Orders
  - Volume 5: Administrative Orders
  - Volume 6: Proclamations
-

Volume 7: Other issuances

Volume 8: Cabinet minutes

We hope that this collection will be a useful and vital reference for generations to come.

## PREFACE

On July 30, 2010, President Benigno S. Aquino III issued Executive Order No. 4, which effectively renamed what was previously called the Malacañang Museum into the Presidential Museum and Library (PML) and placed it under the supervision and control of the Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO). The PML is responsible for preserving, managing, and promoting the history and heritage of the Philippine presidency. It is the principal historical and artistic repository in support of the institution of the presidency, for the benefit of the Republic and the Filipino people. In partnership with the PCDSPO, which has pioneered the publication of the Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines as a web archive and information website, the PML has taken this mandate and placed it on the cutting edge of the information age.

Much has been done over the past years, under the administration of President Aquino III, to digitize executive issuances, speeches, letters, and other presidential papers; and publish them online. The project is not limited to a single administration, nor does it discriminate. This collection, published as databases, as well as print and e-publications, includes documents from the presidency of Emilio Aguinaldo to the current Aquino administration. This represents the government's allegiance to transparency, continuity, and the fostering of an informed citizenry, as well as an effort, in earnest, to preserve the institutional memory of the Presidency. All this was done not just for the posterity, but for the current generation and the ongoing task of nation building.

The PML are proud partners of the Official Gazette and PCDSPO team, to whom we made the collections available. We sincerely hope that this series will serve as a vital reference to educators, students, journalists, lawyers, historians, and the public at large.



## FOREWORD

This is the fifth volume of President Ramon Magsaysay's official papers, which constitutes the seventh book of the Messages of the President series. The series was started in 1936 by Executive Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, during the first year in office of Manuel L. Quezon, the first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. This volume collects President Magsaysay's Administrative Orders, which relate to particular aspects of governmental operations in pursuance of the President's duties as administrative head of the Executive Department.



## BOOK 7

### PRESIDENT RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President Ramon Magsaysay was the seventh President of the Philippines and the third President of the Republic of the Philippines after World War II. He assumed office on December 30, 1953 after Elpidio Quirino lost his opportunity to get a second full term as President of the Philippines. President Ramon Magsaysay was President until his death in an airplane accident on March 17, 1957. This was the first time that an elected president did not come from the Senate.

The Executive Issuances of President Ramon Magsaysay began with Executive Order No. 1 and Proclamation No. 1, issued on December 30, 1953, and ended with Administrative Order No. 394, which was signed on March 17, 1957.

President Ramon Magsaysay's documents were gathered from its official sources such as the Official Gazette of the Philippines and Malacañang Records Office's Book of Executive Issuances.

The American Psychological Association (APA) style was used for the citation. The titles that have been provided by the researchers are enclosed in square brackets, considering that the exact wordings and its order were not verbatim from the document being described. Book titles are italicized while the speech titles are not. If in any case that the book title is the same as the title of the speech, it is transcribed in italics because it is the book title.





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President Ramon Magsaysay was the guest of honor during the Inauguration of the National Press Club, February 10, 1957.





MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT

# RAMON MAGSAYSAY

1953-1957

**BOOK 7 | VOLUME 5**

Administrative Orders





President Ramon Magsaysay, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws,  
*honoris causa* by the University of the Visayas, March 16, 1957.



## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

An Administrative Order relates to particular aspects of governmental operations in pursuance of the President's duties as administrative head of the Executive Department. The Administrative Orders of President Ramon Magsaysay began on January 5, 1954 with Administrative Order No. 1 and ended on March 13, 1957 with Administrative Order No. 234.

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MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1**

REQUIRING ALL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THOSE  
OF THE CORPORATIONS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY IT, TO MAKE PUBLIC THEIR  
FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

In order to prevent officials and employees of the Government from taking advantage of their positions and enriching themselves while in office, and so as to protect them from malicious insinuations or imputations against their honesty and integrity, it is necessary to make of public record their financial conditions at the time they enter, and when they are already in the public service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

All Secretaries and Undersecretaries of Departments, chiefs of bureaus and offices and their assistants, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, including the directors, managers or executives of all government-owned and controlled corporations, and all other officers and employees of the Government and of the above-mentioned entities, shall each file a sworn statement of their financial conditions, assets and liabilities as of January 1, 1954, said statement to be substantially as follows:

“I, \_\_\_\_\_, appointed to the position of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_, declare under oath, that, as of January 1, 1954, the following real properties, bank deposits, interests (direct and indirect) in business, and other assets, as well as the liabilities and other obligations hereunder stated, appear in my name and/or in that of my wife (or husband):

Name	Kind and description of assets and liabilities	Value
------	--	-------

The statement above referred to shall be accomplished on or before January 31, 1954, as to those already in the government service on or before said date and upon entrance to duty as to those that may thereafter be appointed, and shall be filed with the office of the respective Department Secretaries, chiefs of bureaus and offices, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government and general managers or executives heads of all government-owned and controlled corporations. It shall be renewed annually during the incumbency of each officer or employee and every new declaration shall indicate such changes, if any there be, as may have taken place since the filing of the last statement.

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Upon the expiration of the term of office, resignation, removal, separation or cessation of any officer or employee of the Government, the sworn statement shall be accomplished and filed by the outgoing officer or employee and his resignation shall not be accepted and no clearance shall be issued unless he complies with this requirement. In case of death, the sworn statement shall be filed by his executor or administrator, if any there be, or by the duly authorized representative of his heirs.

The sworn statement herein above required of Secretaries and Undersecretaries of Departments, chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureaus and offices, heads of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, and directors, managers, or executives heads of all government-owned and controlled corporations, shall be filed with the Office of the President.

All orders or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1-A**  
**PROHIBITING PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES FROM ENTERING INTO**  
**CERTAIN KINDS OF OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH REAL OR IMAGINARY**  
**RELATIVES OF THE PRESIDENT.**

I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby prohibit all officers and employees of the Government who are holding positions of trust and responsibility from dealing directly or indirectly with any of my relatives or the relatives of Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay, whether by blood or affinity, and whether real or imaginary, in matters relating to procurement or purchase of supplies and materials, appointment of government personnel, recommendations for positions, or any other matter calling for action or decision, in which the interested party invokes or makes use of my name or that of any member of my family, or of such relationship in order to obtain any favor, concession or privilege either for him or for any other person.

Any officer or employee of the government violating this order shall be dealt with administratively.

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2**

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 226, DATED DECEMBER 4, 1953, BY  
AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF SALARY TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR ADELMO Q.  
CAMACHO OF BATAAN DURING THE PERIOD OF HIS SUSPENSION.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby modify, in view of the attendant circumstances of the case, the dispositive portion of Administrative Order No. 226, dated December 4, 1953, by authorizing the payment of the salary of Provincial Governor Adelmo Q. Camacho of Bataan during the period of his suspension from September 26 to December 4, 1953, inclusive.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 3**

**AUTHORIZING THE LIBERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION TO BECOME A SURETY UPON  
OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS AND UNDERTAKINGS.**

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for the doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is, by the laws of the Philippines, or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative or judicial shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has, by contract with the Government of the Philippines, been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizance, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, THE LIBERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby authorize the LIBERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds, that it may issue shall not, at any time exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 4**  
FURTHER AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 13 DATED OCTOBER 12, 1946,  
AS AMENDED, CREATING THE PHILIPPINE PORT COMMISSION.

Administrative Order No. 13, dated October 12, 1946, entitled “CREATING A COMMISSION, TO BE KNOWN AS THE PHILIPPINE PORT COMMISSION, TO PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE CREATED UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 35, DATED 29 MAY 1946, AND TO ACT AS THE AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES IN CONNECTION WITH THE REHABILITATION, IMPROVEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF PORT AND HARBOR FACILITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES UNDER SECTION 303 (a) OF THE PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1946”, as amended, is hereby further amended so as to make the composition thereof as follows:

The Undersecretary of Public Works and Communications .....	Chairman
The Commissioner of Customs .....	Vice-Chairman
Mayor Enrique Razon .....	Member
Director of Public Works .....	Member
Commander of the Philippine Navy .....	Member
Director of Quarantine .....	Member
The Chief of Engineers, Armed Forces of the Philippines, or his representative .....	Member

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 5**  
**APPOINTING ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE**

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 12 dated February 11, 1954, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby appoint the following:

Hon. Jose P. Laurel  
Hon. Sergio Osmeña  
Hon. Lorenzo M. Tañada  
Hon. Juan O. Chioco  
Hon. Alfonso Ponce Enrile  
Datu Mantil del Angalen

as members of the Council of State.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 6**

**REDUCING CAPTAIN RAYMUNDO PEREZ BY TWO GRADES IN THE SENIORITY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS, PHILIPPINE NAVY, RELIEVING HIM OF COMMAND OF VESSEL RPS L-46, AND REPRIMANDING HIM.**

This is an administrative case against Captain Raymundo Perez, Lighthouse Tenders, Philippine Navy, in connection with the grounding of the vessel RPS L-46, of which he was in command, at Tubot Cove, Misamis Oriental, on July 14, 1952, at about 6:35 o'clock p.m. The port engine propeller must have struck some rocks, resulting in the slight bending at forward rotation of its three blades. Its tail shaft was also bent. The damage sustained by the vessel is estimated at ₱3,100.00.

The Board of Investigators found the following facts to have been established:

1. That the respondent proceeded toward the Tubot wharf without sounding the place despite the fact that he was not familiar with the locality;
2. That he ordered his executive officer (first mate) to assist him in the bridge while maneuvering the ship alongside the wharf, in violation of a standing regulation that the first mate must remain at the bow while entering port;
3. That he did not take the necessary precautions demanded by the events and circumstances confronting him when he maneuvered the ship directly towards the Tubot wharf, although he could hardly see the wharf on account of the deepening darkness, relying merely upon the information given him by his first mate;
4. That the official records of the ship were improperly kept;
5. That he and his executive officer did not verify the entries in the smooth log book (deck) before affixing their signatures thereto in order to ascertain whether or not the same were exact copies of the entries in the rough log book;
6. That he knew, or should have known, the force of the adverse current when, he went against it before heading for the wharf;
7. That his executive officer did not record all the maneuvers of telegraph at the bridge while the ship was entering Tubot Cove because he could not see how the respondent manipulated the telegraph; and
8. That the respondent ordered full speed for the port engine even after the ship had touched ground.

In the light of the foregoing findings, it is evident that the respondent displayed poor seamanship while maneuvering his ship and that he did not take the necessary precautions demanded by the circumstances. It is also evident that he was grossly negligent in ordering full speed for the port engine even after the ship had touched ground, thereby aggravating the damage suffered by the vessel. As commanding officer, he cannot escape responsibility for the negligence of his officers in the keeping of the official records of his ship.

For all the foregoing, it is hereby ordered that the respondent be reduced by two grades in the seniority list of officers of the Lighthouse Tenders, Philippine Navy, relieved of his command of the ship RPS L-46, transferred to a vessel of smaller tonnage, and reprimanded.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 7**  
**ADMONISHING CITY TREASURER MARCELINO SARMIENTO OF MANILA.**

This is an administrative case filed by former Congressman G. Viola Fernando against City Treasurer Marcelino Sarmiento of Manila for allegedly (1) paying exorbitant prices for quonset huts acquired by the city, (2) granting a loan of ₱25,000 to the City Cooperative Association without security, (3) being negligent and lack in the supervision of his subordinates resulting in the misappropriation by one of them of public funds (radio fees collection) amounting to ₱43,000, (4) failing to collect since 1946 internal revenue amusement taxes and penalties amounting to ₱36,255 and (5) (a) publishing the list of distrained city properties in a newspaper of limited circulation to favor said newspaper and (b) selling such distrained properties at unconscionably low prices.

The case was investigated by the defunct Integrity Board which found charges (1) and (3) without merit because, as to the first, the price of ₱3,500 per quonset hut paid by the city government to Leonardo Manas was just and reasonable under the circumstances and the transaction was passed in audit without question, and, as to the third charge, respondent should not be held responsible in any manner for the acts of one Porfirio Yumul who, although designated by the respondent as his special deputy, is a regular employee of, and held office in, the Bureau of Internal Revenue and who is now under prosecution for malversation of public funds. Charges (2) and (4) were dropped by the Board, it appearing that they covered questions involved in cases pending in this Office and the Supreme Court. Parenthetically, it may be stated that respondent was cleared by this office of any liability in disbursing the ₱25,000 to the City Cooperative Association pursuant to the resolution passed by the municipal board and approved by the city mayor.

However, the Board found the respondent remiss in the discharge of his duties in connection with counts (a) and (b) of the fifth charge, for causing the notice of auction sale of properties for nonpayment of taxes to be published in Ang Bagong Balita, a newspaper of limited circulation, resulting in the failure of the Government and the landowners concerned to obtain the best prices obtainable, and for selling distrained properties in their entirety, more particularly that belonging to the Hijas de la Caridad (with an area of 2,500 square meters and an assessed valuation of ₱1 per square meter) which was sold for the paltry sum of ₱74.78, the amount of the tax lien, when under the law only so much of the same as would cover such lien should have been sold. No actual pecuniary damage resulted, however, from the sale of the specific property referred to as the same was not finally carried out because of its nullification by the City Fiscal of Manila and the Secretary of Justice.

In view of the foregoing, the Integrity Board recommended that the respondent be admonished with warning. I agree with the Board's findings and recommendation.

Wherefore, City Treasurer Marcelino Sarmiento is hereby admonished to be more careful in the discharge of his duties in the future so as to avoid any possible injustice to taxpayers, with a warning that repetition of similar acts will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 8**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 253, DATED DECEMBER 23, 1953,  
BY MERELY REPRIMANDING PROVINCIAL TREASURER MELANIO HONRADO  
OF BOHOL.

Upon consideration of the request of Provincial Treasurer Melanio Honrado of Bohol for the modification of Administrative Order No. 253, dated December 23, 1953, ordering his transfer to another province or position for certain irregularities committed by him, I am satisfied that the decision was rather too severe under the facts and circumstances of the case.

Wherefore, Administrative Order No. 253, dated December 23, 1953, is hereby modified in the sense that Mr. Melanio Honrado is reprimanded, with a warning to be more careful in the discharge of his official duties.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 9**  
**SUSPENDING FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICER ENRIQUE M. GARCIA.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Enrique M. Garcia, Foreign Affairs Officer, Class III, assigned as second secretary and consul in the Philippine Legation at London, who is charged with violation of Foreign Service Circular No. 122, dated January 20, 1950, prohibiting personnel of the Foreign Service from returning to the Philippines without the prior authorization of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The case was investigated by the Board of Foreign Service which found him guilty as charged.

In his defense, respondent gave four reasons to justify his leaving his post, to wit:

- (1) That he was in extreme financial difficulty and had to return to Manila to arrange for the necessary dollar allocation with the Central Bank of the Philippines;
- (2) That he wanted to see his aged mother whom he had not seen for the past five years;
- (3) That he wanted to attend the wedding of his brother and his sister-in-law; and
- (4) That he wanted to present certain facts, which he refused to divulge, about the Philippine Legation in London.

Respondent's explanation is unsatisfactory in view of the explicit provisions of the foreign service circular above referred to enjoining foreign affairs officers and other foreign service personnel from leaving the country of their assignment and coming to the Philippines for any purpose without the previous authorization of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

WHEREFORE, Mr. Enrique M. Garcia is hereby suspended without pay during the period of his unauthorized absence from the date of his departure from his official station until his return thereto, which he must do immediately. His transportation expenses in coming to the Philippines and in returning to his official station shall be borne by him personally and not by the Government. He is also warned that a repetition of similar act will be dealt with more drastically.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 10**  
**SUSPENDING MUNICIPAL JUDGE EDMUNDO S. PIÑA OF ZAMBOANGA CITY.**

This is an administrative case against Municipal Judge Edmundo S. Piña of Zamboanga City who is charged with wrongful issuance of a search warrant, resulting in the illegal arrest and detention of complainant Domingo Samonte and one Tomasa Aguilar.

It appears that on September 21, 1951, Detective Honorio A. Ybera of the Zamboanga City Police Department applied with the respondent judge for the issuance of a search warrant for the premises where Domingo Samonte and Tomasa Aguilar were allegedly living in illegal relationship so that they could be seized and brought to court, to be dealt with in accordance with law. On the same date the respondent issued the warrant applied for, which reads as follows:

**“SEARCH WARRANT**

“The People of the Philippines

“To any Policeman in the City of Zamboanga

“Proof, by affidavit; having been presented this day before me by AGRIFINA TORIBIO DE SAMONTE, that her husband Domingo N. Samonte is now living with another woman by the name of Tomasa, in Talon-Talon, City of Zamboanga, should be apprehended and brought to the undersigned.

“You are hereby commanded to make an immediate search at any time of the day or night, of the premises above-described and forthwith seize and take possession of the persons of Domingo N. Samonte and Tomasa and to arrest the offenders and bring before me to be dealt with as the law directs.

“Given under my hand this 21 day of September, 1951, in the City of Zamboanga, Philippines.

“(Sgd.) EDMUNDO S. PIÑA  
“Judge, Municipal Court  
“Zamboanga City” (Exh.A.)

On the strength of the “search warrant” Exhibit A issued by the respondent, Detective Ybera and his companions apprehended Domingo Samonte and Tomasa Aguilar around 11:30 P. M. of September 26, 1951, and brought them to the police station where they were detained up to ten o’clock the following morning.

In his answer to the charges the respondent contends that he did not commit any irregularity in the issuance of the search warrant, as it was issued after all the requisites of the law had been complied with. He points out that a probable cause was determined by him before he issued the warrant as required by the Rules of Court and the Constitution. Without so stating explicitly, he seemingly, deduces that a search warrant may be used for the arrest or seizure of “persons” from the provision

that the search warrant should particularly describe “the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.” However, during the investigation of the case the respondent apparently abandoned his aforesaid defenses, and alleged that the search warrant was not prepared in his office but was brought to him for signature already prepared by Detective Ybera and that he signed it without noticing that the word “arrest” appeared therein.

Respondent’s contentions are untenable and do not exonerate him from responsibility. They only show his gross ignorance of the law or his negligence in the performance of his official duties. A search warrant may only be used for the search and seizure of personal property but not for the arrest or apprehension of a person accused or suspected of committing a crime. While it is true that section 3 of Rule 122 of the Rules of Court, as does section 1(3), Article III of the Constitution, provides that a search warrant should particularly describe “the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized,” the reference to persons in said provision contemplates the seizure of persons for the purpose of making a search for personal property in their possession (*People v. Veloso*, 48 Phil., 169). It appears here that the search warrant issued by the respondent judge was not intended for the search and seizure of any personal property but for the arrest or apprehension of Domingo Samonte and Tomasa Aguilar because of their alleged illicit relations.

His claim that he signed the search warrant without knowing or verifying its contents and import constitutes an implied admission of his error in issuing the warrant and a confession of official negligence, which resulted in the unlawful detention of Domingo Samonte and Tomasa Aguilar for about ten hours.

In view of the foregoing, I find that respondent guilty of gross ignorance of the law and official negligence. However, as there was no evidence of bad faith on his part and this is his first misconduct in office since his appointment as justice of the peace sometime in 1928, I am inclined to view his case with some measure of leniency.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Municipal Judge Edmundo S. Piñga is hereby suspended from office for a period of six months without pay, with a warning that commission of similar irregularity in the future will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 11**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING**  
**OF ROADS TO BE IMPROVED.**

WHEREAS, in connection with highway projects involving an expenditure of twenty million pesos annually for concrete roads, it is deemed necessary to create a committee on programming and planning of the roads to be improved;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a committee to be known as "Committee on Programming and Planning of Roads to be Improved," to be composed of the following:

Hon. Vicente Orosa	-	Chairman
Sen. Gil Puyat	-	Member
Cong. Florencio Moreno	-	Member
Col. Harry Brenn	-	Member
Col. Antonio P. Chanco	-	Member
Mr. Isaias Fernando	-	Member
Mr. A. C. Taylor	-	Member
Mr. Rodolfo Maslog	-	Member

All funds appropriated for concrete roads shall be allocated and spent in accordance with the program and plan recommended by the Committee and approved by the President.

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 12**

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 264 DATED DECEMBER 29, 1953,  
IN THE CASE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICERS JOSE Q. TABORA BY DELETING  
A CERTAIN PORTION THEREOF AND ALSO SUSPENDING HIM FROM OFFICE.

Upon further consideration of the administrative case against Foreign Affairs Officer Jose Q. Tabora, who was ordered to be transferred under Administrative Order No. 264 dated December 29, 1953, I am satisfied that there was a substantial compliance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 708 regarding the procedure to be followed before a foreign affairs officer may be separated from the service. It is also believed that under the circumstances of the case the respondent deserves to be suspended for one month at least.

Accordingly, the reference in the order to the alleged absence of hearing conformably to law should be considered deleted therefrom and the respondent is hereby suspended from office for a period of one month without pay, in addition to the penalty provided in said order.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 13**  
**STANDARDIZING SALARIES FOR RANKING POSITIONS IN THE PROVINCIAL**  
**AND CITY GOVERNMENTS.**

Pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph No. 4 of Executive Order No. 405, series of 1951, implementing section 3 of Executive Order No. 383, series of 1950, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby prescribe the following standard rates of salaries for ranking positions in the provincial and city governments:

Provincial Governments								
		Classes of Provinces						
		I-A	I-B	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1.	<u>OFFICE OF THE PROV. GOV.</u>							
	Chief Clerk	3300	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
	Private Secretary	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920
	Deputy Gov. or Agent	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800	1630
	Warden	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680	1560	1560
	Sergeant	1680	1560	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440
	Private	1440	1440	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
	<u>Provincial Board</u>							
	Secretary	4500	4500	4200	3960	3720	3480	3300
2.	<u>OFFICE OF THE PROV. TREAS.</u>							
	Asst. Prov. Treasurer	4500	4500	4200	3960	3720	3480	3300
	Administrative Deputy	3300	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
	Bookkeeper	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
	Cashier	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
	Property Clerk	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
	Chief Deputy Assessor	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
	Traveling Deputy	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920
	Market Administrator	2760	2580	2280	2280	2160	2040	1920
	Chief Corr. Clerk	2580	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800
	Int. Rev. Clerk	2580	2400	2160	2160	2040	1920	1800
	Asst. Bookkeeper	2400	2280	2040	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Asst. Property Clerk	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
3.	<u>OFFICE OF THE DIST. ENGR.</u>							
	Chief Clerk	3300	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
	Property Clerk	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Lodger Clerk	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Correspondence Clerk	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680	1560
4.	<u>OFFICE OF THE PROV. FISCAL</u>							
	Chief Clerk	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920

5.	<u>OFFICE OF THE PROV. AUDITOR</u>						
	Asst. Prov. Auditor	4500	4500	4200	3940	3720	3430
	Junior Clerk	3300	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400
	Clerk (Chief of Prov. Sec.)	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
	Clerk (Chief of Mun. Sec.)	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
	Clerk (Chief of Section	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
6.	<u>OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER</u>						
	Chief Clerk	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160	2040
	Chief Sanitary Inspector	2286	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Asst. Sanitary Inspector	1680	1560	1440	1440	1440	1440
7.	<u>OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL AGRI. SUPRV.</u>						
	Asst. Prov. Agr. Agent	3300	3120	2940	2760	2580	2400
	Municipal Agr. Inspector	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Jr. Plant San. Inspector	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Asst. Home Demonstrator	1800	1680	1560	1440	1440	1440

City Governments

OFFICE AND POSITIONS		Classes				
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1.	<u>OFFICE OF THE MAYOR</u>	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
	Chief Clerk	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Agent					
2.	<u>OFFICE OF THE TREASURER</u>					
	Asst. City Treasurer	4200	3960	3720	3480	3300
	Administrative Deputy	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
	Bookkeeper	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
	Cashier	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
	Property Clerk	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
	Market Administrator	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920
	Internal Revenue Clerk	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800
	Land Tax Clerk	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800
	Correspondence & Records Clerk	2280	2160	2040	1920	1800
	Assistant Bookkeeper	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Assistant Property Clerk	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
3.	<u>OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR</u>					
	Chief Deputy Assessor	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
4.	<u>OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER</u>					
	Chief Clerk	2940	2760	2580	2400	2280
	Property Clerk	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Lodger Clerk	2160	2040	1920	1800	1680
	Correspondence Clerk	2040	1920	1800	1680	1560
5.	<u>OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR</u>					
	Assistant City Auditor	3960	3720	3480	3300	3120
	Junior Clerk	2760	2580	2400	2280	2160
	Clerk (Pre-Audit) Chief of Section	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920

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6. <u>OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER</u>					
Chief Clerk	2400	2280	2160	2040	1920
Chief Sanitary Inspector	2040	1920	1800	1630	1560
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440

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In view of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Executive Order No. 405 aforementioned, prescribing limitations in the amount expendable for salaries and wages chargeable to the general fund of the provinces and cities, the rates herein prescribed are available only to provinces and cities which have not exceeded in their appropriation for salaries and wages and have implemented the minimum wage law.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 14**  
**REQUIRING JUDGE LUIS ORTEGA TO RESIGN FROM OFFICE**

This is an administrative case against Judge Luis Ortega of the Court of First Instance of Laguna for misconduct in office consisting in having supposedly committed acts of lasciviousness and attempted rape on the person of a certain public school teacher in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on January 10 and 11, 1951, respectively. Upon resolution of the Supreme Court, the case was investigated by Justice Roberto Concepcion of the Court of Appeals who, after a painstaking analysis of the evidence, found the following:

“1. That there is sufficient evidence that respondent embraced and kissed the complainant, without her consent or over her objection, on January 10, 1951;

“2. That one can only speculate on whether or not he then touched her private parts;

“3. That, although he may have, also, embraced and kissed complainant on January 11, 1951, the proof thereon is hardly sufficient to constitute a preponderance of the evidence;

“4. That the evidence of record is, likewise, insufficient to conclude, with reasonable certainty, that respondent attempted to ravish the complainant, on the date last mentioned, particularly in the manner testified to by her;

“5. That Mrs. Adao signed her affidavit, Exhibit 2, under some moral pressure;

“6. That Mrs. Adao was not present when respondent asked Notary Public Bernardo Cagandahan to sign the certification, at the foot of Exhibit 2, to the effect that she had subscribed and sworn to the truth thereof before him;

“7. That, this notwithstanding, Cagandahan made said certification because the respondent had asked him to do so and had assured him that everything was all right; and

“8. That respondent appended said Exhibit 2 to his answer to the charges of complainant herein, and introduced said affidavit in evidence, knowing that said certification, and some of the material statements made in said affidavit, are false.”

After a careful examination of the evidence of record the Supreme Court arrived at the conclusion that the investigator's findings are correct. However, it made the following observations:

“It should be taken into consideration that the act mentioned in Paragraph 1 was committed in the premises of the Court of First Instance of Laguna. It should also be noted that with regard to Paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 Judge Ortega exerted moral pressure upon Mrs. Adao to make her sign the affidavit (Exhibit 2) and induced Notary Public Bernardo Cagandahan to certify that Mrs. Adao had subscribed and sworn to before him said affidavit, when in fact she had not done so, and that Judge Ortega attached said affidavit to his answer, and introduced it in evidence during the investigation, knowing that the notarial certification and material statements in said affidavit are false.



“The findings in Paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 are serious, for the Judge induced the notary public, who was under his jurisdiction, to make a false certification, and the Judge, knowing that said certification and some material statements in said affidavit were false, relied upon it in his answer and introduced it in evidence, thus falsifying a public document and introducing it in an investigation, before an official commissioned by this Court to hear the evidence.”

In view of the foregoing, the Supreme Court recommends that Judge Luis Ortega be required to resign. After carefully going over the record of the case, I fully concur in the investigator’s findings and the observations and recommendation of the Supreme Court.

Wherefore, Judge Luis Ortega is hereby required to resign within five (5) days from receipt of copy hereof. Should he fail to do so, he would be considered as having been removed from office effective on the day following the expiration of said period, with prejudice to reinstatement and to his receiving whatever retirement benefits, if any, he may have earned.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 15**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES**  
**IN THE PEOPLE'S HOMESITE AND HOUSING CORPORATION.**

A Committee is hereby created to investigate alleged irregularities in the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation composed of the following:

Mr. Ambrosio T. Dollete	-	Chairman
Major Jose G. Lukban	-	Member
Solicitor Augusto Luciano	-	Member
Dr. Jesus Paredes	-	Member

For the purpose of the investigation, the Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. The Committee is also empowered and authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such information as it may require in the performance of its work, and, for the purpose of securing such information, it shall have access to, and the right to examine any books, documents, papers, or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17 day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 16**

AMENDING THE THIRD PARAGRAPH OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 151, DATED MARCH 16, 1951, ENTITLED “CREATING A FOOD COMMISSION TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NUTRITION OF THE MASSES AND FOR THE INCREASE OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY.”

The third paragraph of Administrative Order No. 151, dated March 16, 1951, entitled “CREATING A FOOD COMMISSION TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NUTRITION OF THE MASSES AND FOR THE INCREASE OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY,” is hereby amended so as to make the composition of the Food Commission as follows:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) Mr. Wenceslao Pascual.....  | Acting Chairman |
| (2) Dr. Juan Salcedo, Jr., representing the Institute of Nutrition .....    | Member          |
| (3) Mr. Ismael Mathay, representing the Price Stabilization Corporation.... | Member          |
| (4) Dr. Manuel Sumulong, representing the Bureau of Animal Industry.....    | Member          |
| (5) Dr. Bernardo Acena, representing the Bureau of Plant Industry .....     | Member          |
| (6) Dr. Jose Santillan, representing the consuming public.....              | Member          |

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 17**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ALLEGED LABOR**  
**ANOMALIES IN GUAM.**

A Committee is hereby created to investigate the alleged anomalies in the employment of Filipino laborers in Guam composed of the following:

Dean Vicente G. Sinco, College of Law, U. P. ....	Chairman
Mr. Mariano Tuazon, Labor Commissioner, Court of Industrial Relations.....	Member
Mr. Juan Matutina, Assistant Auditor, National Power Corporation.....	Member

For the purpose of the investigation, the Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. The Committee is also empowered and authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such information as it may require in the performance of its work, and, for the purpose of securing such information, it shall have access to and the right to examine any books, documents, papers, or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 19th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 18**  
**REMOVING MR. FELIPE LAURENA FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE**  
**OF THE PEACE OF PEREZ, QUEZON PROVINCE.**

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Felipe Laurena of Perez, Quezon Province, arising from his prosecution in 1949 for threats to kill and murder which resulted in his conviction in the former and acquittal on reasonable doubt in the latter. The case was investigated by the District Judge who recommends respondent's removal, which is concurred in by the Secretary of Justice.

In his defense the respondent claimed that he did not lose his right to his office despite his conviction to suffer two months and twenty-one days of imprisonment and that after serving sentence he was legally entitled to resume his duties as justice of the peace on the basis of the absolute and unconditional pardon granted him by the former President.

Good moral character is a qualification for justices of the peace, and respondent's conviction for threats to kill shows that he lacks this essential requirement. His pardon has restored his civil and political rights but not his fitness for the office.

Wherefore, Mr. Felipe Laurena is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Perez, Quezon Province, effective as of the date of his: suspension by the District Judge by reason of this case.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 19**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO MAKE A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS,**  
**AND DUTIES OF THE SUGAR QUOTA ADMINISTRATION AND CONDUCT**  
**AN INVESTIGATION OF ITS PERSONNEL.**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee composed of Solicitor General Querube C. Makalintal, as Chairman, and Atty. Eufemio Musa and Dr. Jose J. Mirasol, as members, with the following' duties and functions:

(a) To make a study of the organization, functions and duties of the Sugar Quota Administration and to find ways and means of improving the service therein;

(b) To receive and investigate complaints against any official or employee of the said office for misconduct, graft, corruption, dereliction of duty and other irregularities, and to formulate recommendations concerning the same;

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. The Committee is also empowered to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, or upon any officer or employee thereof, for such assistance and information as it may require in the performance of its work, and, for the purpose of securing such information, it shall have access to, and the right to examine any books, documents, papers, or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit to the President its report and recommendations upon the termination of its work, or such reports and recommendations as it may deem necessary and expedient to submit from time to time.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 20**  
COORDINATING THE RAT-EXTERMINATION ACTIVITIES OF ALL GOVERNMENTAL  
AGENCIES IN COTABATO UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE TASK FORCE  
OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES ORGANIZED IN SAID PROVINCE  
FOR THE PURPOSE.

In order to coordinate all activities of the Government in connection with the public calamity brought about by rat infestation in the Province of Cotabato, as declared in Proclamation No. 8, dated March 1, 1954, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby order that all rat-extermination activities of all governmental agencies in the province above named shall be under the supervision and control of the Task Force of the Armed Forces of the Philippines organized in said province for the purpose.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 21**  
**REMOVING MR. JOSE ESGUERRA FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF PASACAO, CAMARINES SUR.**

This is an administrative case filed by one Rodolfo Peñas against Justice of the Peace Jose Esguerra of Pasacao, Camarines Sur, for alleged inefficiency, partiality and corruption. The charges were investigated by the District Judge who found the same duly established and recommended respondent's removal from the service, which recommendation is concurred in by the Secretary of Justice.

The record discloses the following facts to have been duly established:

On March 23, 1950, complainant Peñas filed in respondent's court criminal case No. 53 for serious physical injuries against Chief of Police Juan de Guzman and Policemen Macario Martires and Benjamin Nepomuceno. The following day the respondent, accompanied by the three accused, repaired to the house of the complainant and asked the latter to withdraw his complaint against the peace officers, but he refused. The party left only to return the next morning for the same purpose. This time, however, the respondent informed Peñas that if he did not accede to his request, the former would accuse him of a more serious offense than that for which De Guzman and his companions were being prosecuted. Fully aware that he had not committed any crime, Peñas did not give much thought to respondent's threat and stood pat against his request.

In the morning of March 27, 1950, complainant's wife went to the office of the respondent to inquire whether the three accused had already been arrested, and was informed by him that there would be no such arrest inasmuch as her husband had already been accused of direct assault by Chief of Police De Guzman. That same day in the afternoon Mrs. Peñas returned to respondent's office and, not finding him there, went to his residence. Respondent's wife told her that her husband, the chief of police and Policemen Nepomuceno and Martires were in the residence of one Gregorio Olivan, which was on the second floor of the same building occupied by the respondent and his family. Parenthetically, it may be stated that Olivan owns the building and the ground floor thereof was leased by him to the respondent. While in respondent's residence, Mrs. Peñas overheard Olivan telling the respondent to take care of the case against the three officers, to which the respondent replied, "Bahala na." According to Mrs. Peñas, Olivan further remarked: "Had you killed Rodolfo Peñas, it would have been better," obviously addressing the three accused.

On March 30, 1950, Peñas was arrested because of a warrant of arrest issued by the respondent in the direct assault case (also docketed by the respondent as criminal case No. 53) filed against him by the chief of police, and he had to post a bond of ₱6,000 for his temporary release. In that case the complaining witness was Policeman Nepomuceno, one of those accused by Peñas of serious physical injuries. The preliminary investigation of the case was held the following day despite the request of accused Peñas for postponement for a few days to enable him to engage the services of a lawyer. A few days later complainant met respondent in the City of Naga and the latter reminded the former of the seriousness of the case against him. On April 5, 1950, the respondent, obviously believing that he had no jurisdiction over criminal case No. 53 for serious physical injuries against Chief of Police

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De Guzman et al., issued an order elevating the record thereof to the Court of First Instance, without making any finding as to whether or not there was probable cause. Respondent did not issue any warrant of arrest against the accused peace officers.

From the above, I am satisfied that, as found by the investigator, the respondent really took advantage of his official position to influence Peñas to withdraw his complaint against Chief of Police De Guzman and two of his policemen, and that, failing in this, he was instrumental in the prosecution of Peñas for direct assault.

With respect to the charge of inefficiency, the complainant submitted as evidence a copy of respondent's decision in criminal case No. 45 for slight physical injuries (Exh. D). The District Judge also took official notice of the order issued by the respondent in criminal case No. 53 against the three peace officers (Exh. C). According to the Judge, when he examined the respondent, the latter did not know the different steps to be taken during a preliminary investigation and even expressed the erroneous view that it has three stages.

An examination of the order, Exhibit C, and the decision, Exhibit D, shows that the narration of facts contained therein is very incoherent and hardly understandable. What is even anomalous, the dispositive portion of the decision imposes a penalty of "imprisonment of 10 days or a fine of not exceeding ₱200.00," thereby leaving to the accused the discretion to fix the amount he wanted to pay. As already stated, respondent's order, Exhibit D, remanding the case against Peñas to the Court of First Instance did not state whether there was probable cause against the accused. Neither is there any explanation, except respondent's gross inefficiency, why he gave the same docket number to two criminal complaints.

In view of the foregoing, I find the respondent guilty of the charges. Considering the seriousness of the irregularities committed by him, I am constrained to take drastic action against him as recommended by the District Judge and the Secretary of Justice.

Wherefore, Mr. Jose Esguerra is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Pasacao, Camarines Sur, effective as of the date of his suspension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 22**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES**  
**IN THE LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.**

A Committee is hereby created to investigate alleged irregularities in the Land Settlement and Development Corporation (LASEDECO) composed of the following:

Atty. Jose B. Sapuriada .....	Chairman
Lt. Col. Angel S. Salcedo .....	Member
Atty. George U. Alba .....	Member
Auditor Andres Francia .....	Member
Atty. Tomas Daradar .....	Member

For the purpose of the investigation, the Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. The Committee is also empowered and authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency, or instrumentality of the Government for such information as it may require in the performance of its work, and, for the purpose of securing such information, it shall have access to, and the right to examine any books, documents, papers, or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within thirty days from the date hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 23**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 14 DATED MARCH 17, 1954,  
BY CONSIDERING JUDGE LUIS ORTEGA AS HAVING RESIGNED.

Upon further consideration of the administrative case against Judge Luis Ortega of Laguna, who was required to resign under Administrative Order No. 14 dated March 17, 1954, and in the light of the representations contained in his petition for reconsideration of the order, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, hereby modify said administrative order by considering Judge Luis Ortega as having resigned, effective immediately, with prejudice to reinstatement and to his receiving whatever retirement benefits, if any, he may have earned, but with the right to his receiving the money value of the accumulated vacation and sick leave to his credit, the commutation payment of which is hereby authorized.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 24**  
**PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SELECTION AND**  
**APPOINTMENT OF NON-CHRISTIAN STUDENT PENSIONADOS AND DESIGNATING**  
**A COMMITTEE TO DETERMINE THE ABILITY AND FITNESS OF APPLICANTS**

The following rules and regulations shall govern the selection and appointment of non-Christian student pensionados.

Scope of this scholarship – This scholarship shall consist only of collegiate and vocational courses offered in the different colleges and schools in the Philippines prescribing graduation from any high school of good standing as a minimum requirement, vocational and short courses preferred.

1. Who are qualified. Only non-Christian inhabitants who are at least high school graduates and have qualified in a competitive examination given for the purpose of testing ability and fitness for scholarship, are eligible for appointment as government pensionados.

2. Examining Committee. The Chief of Local Governments and another official designated by the Executive Secretary shall pass upon and determine the ability and fitness of applicants for appointment as government pensionados by giving appropriate competitive examination for the purpose. The division or city superintendents of schools of provinces and cities where there are applicants for government scholarship shall conduct the said examination on behalf of the Examining Committee herein created. If a city is also the capital of the province, such examination shall be conducted by the Division Superintendent of Schools.

3. Date and place of examination; transmittal of examination papers. The Examining Committee shall prepare the examination questions and the rules and regulations governing the said examination and transmit them separately in sealed envelopes to the Division or City Superintendent of Schools sufficiently in advance of the date of the examination. The examination shall be held in the provincial capital or city where there are applicants, on the second Saturday of May of each year. If, however, the examination cannot be held on the said date owing to unforeseen events, it shall be held the next following Saturday, in which case the Division Superintendent of Schools shall give sufficient notice thereof in advance to all concerned and/or give the matter the widest publicity. Immediately after the examination, the Division Superintendent of Schools shall forward the examination papers of the applicants in a sealed envelope to the Examining Committee by registered special delivery or air mail, whichever is the quicker.

4. List and certification of eligibles. The Examining Committee shall carefully appraise and grade the examination papers and thereafter submit its report to the Executive Secretary. The report shall contain, among other things, the names of the applicants properly listed in the order of the general ratings obtained by them in the examination.

5. Selection and appointment. The following shall govern the selection for appointment of pensionados. From among the names in the list of eligibles from each province or city the selection shall begin with the one having the highest rating until the allotment for such province or city is filled. Should two or more of them have the same rating in the list of eligibles, the one with higher scholastic records as evidenced by their final grades in the high school at the time of their graduation shall be preferred: Provided, That if their final grades are likewise equal, then the one who shall be certified by the Governor or City Mayor and the Congressman of the District as more indigent shall be appointed: Provided, further, That if the Governor or City Mayor and the Congressman cannot agree as to who is the more indigent, the selection shall be made by the Executive Secretary whose decision shall be final.

6. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(SGD.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY  
President of the Philippines

By the President:

(SGD.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 25**  
**CREATING A SPECIAL MISSION TO STUDY A PROGRAM OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY**  
**AND PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.**

There is hereby created a Special Mission to study a program of international publicity and public relations for the Philippine Government. The Mission shall be composed of:

1. Mr. Carlos F. Nivera, editor, The Philippines Herald.
2. Mr. Amadeo Dacanay, executive editor, The Evening News.
3. Mr. Carlos Quirino, Manila manager, Pan Asia Newspaper Alliance.
4. Mr. Eduardo Gregorio, city editor, Bagong Buhay.
5. Mrs. Priscila B. Dacanay, secretary.

This Mission will confer with government information agencies and private information media representatives in Europe and the United States on various aspects of international publicity and allied subjects and study the various government machineries for the dissemination of information and publicity.

The Mission will submit a joint report to the President of the Philippines upon its return.

It is understood that the Mission will perform its task at no cost to the Philippine Government since the members of the Mission are traveling on Fulbright funds as guests of the American Press Institute.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 26**  
CREATING A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY  
CELEBRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES ON JULY 4, 1954.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a National Committee to formulate plans and devise ways and means for the appropriate celebration of the Eighth Anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1954. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Sotero Cabahug, Secretary of National Defense .....	Co-Chairman
Hon. Eleuterio Adevos, Secretary of Labor .....	Co-Chairman
Hon. Pacita Madrigal Warns, Administrator of Social Welfare .....	Member
Hon. Jaime N. Ferrer, Undersecretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources .....	Member
Brig. General Jesus Vargas, Chief of Staff, AFP .....	Member
Brig. General Florencio Selga, Chief of Constabulary .....	Member
Hon. Arsenio H. Lacson, Mayor of Manila .....	Member
Dr. Vidal A. Tan, President, University of the Philippines .....	Member
Hon. Teodoro Evangelista, President, Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities .....	Member
Hon. Antonio de las Alas, President, Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines .....	Member
Mr. Arsenio Jison, President, Philippine National Bank .....	Member
Mr. Eduardo Z. Romualdez, President, Rehabilitation Finance Corporation .....	Member
Mrs. Concepcion M. Henares, President, National Federation of Women's Clubs .....	Member
Mr. Eugenio Puyat, President of the Rotary Club .....	Member
Mr. Amelito Mutuc, President, Philippine Jaycees .....	Member
Mr. Mariano V. del Rosario, District Governor, Lions International .....	Member
Mr. V. Lontok .....	Executive Secretary

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Co-Chairmen or either of them, and, for the purpose of discharging its functions, may create such sub-committees as may be necessary.

Done in the City of Manila, this 19th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 27**FURTHER AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 13 DATED OCTOBER 12, 1946,  
AS AMENDED, CREATING THE PHILIPPINE PORT COMMISSION.

Administrative Order No. 13, dated October 12, 1946, entitled “CREATING A COMMISSION, TO BE KNOWN AS THE PHILIPPINE PORT COMMISSION, TO PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE CREATED UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 35, DATED 29 MAY 1946, AND TO ACT AS THE AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES IN CONNECTION WITH THE REHABILITATION, IMPROVEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF PORT AND HARBOR FACILITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES UNDER SECTION 303 (a) OF THE PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1946”, as amended, is hereby further amended so as to make the composition thereof as follows:

The Undersecretary of Public Works and Communications.....	Chairman
The Commissioner of Customs .....	Vice-Chairman
Major Enrique Razon .....	Member
The Director of Public Works .....	Member
The Commander of the Philippine Navy .....	Member
The Director of Quarantine .....	Member
The Chief of Engineer, Armed Forces of the Philippines or his representative .....	Member
The Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	Member

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 28**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE  
EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLES OFFICE IN ENFORCING  
THE MOTOR VEHICLES LAW.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee to study and recommend measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Motor Vehicles Office in enforcing the Motor Vehicles Law. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Mr. Francisco Benitez, representing Taxicab companies .....                                     | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. G. B. Tengco, representing the Philippine Motor Association .....                           | Member   |
| 3. Mr. Emilio Gonzales Lao, representing Provincial bus companies .....                            | Member   |
| 4. Mr. Manuel Aycardo, representing the Philippine Safety Council .....                            | Member   |
| 5. Mr. Felipe Monserrat, Jr., representing Taxicab companies .....                                 | Member   |
| 6. Mr. Antonio Reyes, representing the Budget Commission .....                                     | Member   |
| 7. Mr. Antonio J. Villegas, representing the Presidential Complaints and Action<br>Committee ..... | Member   |

The Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, or upon any officer or employee thereof, for such assistance and information as it may require in the performance of its work, and, for the purpose of securing such information, it shall have access to, and the right to examine any books, documents, papers, or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit to the President its report and recommendations not later than June 30, 1954.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 29**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO FINISH THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE**  
**CHARGES FILED AGAINST LT. COL. VICTOR H. DIZON.**

A committee to finish the investigation of the administrative charges filed by Mr. Cirilo Damian against Lt. Col. Victor H. Dizon of the Philippine Air Force for alleged irregularities in connection with the repair and seal-coating of Runway 13-31 of the Manila International Airport during his incumbency as Civil Aeronautics Administrator is hereby created composed of the following:

Mr. Jesus Avanceña, Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor General .....	Chairman
Mr. Eliodoro de la Rosa, Counsel, Civil Aeronautics Board .....	Member
Mr. Luis O. Yap, Auditor, National Power Corporation .....	Member

For the purpose of the investigation, the Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. The Committee is also empowered and authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such information as it may require in the performance of its work and, for the purpose of securing such information, it shall have access to and the right to examine any books, documents, papers, or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 30**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY INTO THE ACTIVITIES AND  
TRANSACTIONS OF THE VILLANUEVA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

There is hereby created a Committee to conduct an inquiry into the activities and transactions of the Villanueva Steamship Company, Inc. which are allegedly contrary to existing laws and public policy, composed of the following:

1. Commodore Jose M. Francisco.....	Chairman
2. Mr. Felix Q. Antonio.....	Member
3. Mr. Octavio Posadas.....	Member
4. Mr. Emiliano Tanchico.....	Member
5. Mr. Bernardo Abrera.....	Member

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 31**  
**AUTHORIZING THE COSMOPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.**  
**TO BECOME A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS,**  
**BONDS AND UNDERTAKINGS.**

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for the doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking specified, is, by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performances of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative or judicial shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has by contract with the Government of the Philippines been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the COSMOPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536 as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby authorize the COSMOPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds that it may issue shall not, at any time, exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 32**  
**REQUIRING ALL OFFICIALS CONCERNED TO TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES**  
**TO FACILITATE THE ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF TOURISTS AND PROSPECTIVE FOREIGN**  
**INVESTORS.**

In pursuance of and to help carry out more effectively the announced policy of the Government of promoting tourism and inviting foreign investments in productive enterprises in the Philippines, the heads of the various executive departments, bureaus and offices concerned are hereby directed to take immediate steps, consistent with existing laws, to amend, modify or implement, as the case may be, the regulations presently enforced by their respective offices with a view to eliminating unnecessary restrictions and cumbersome requirements governing the entry, stay and departure of nonimmigrants described in Sections 9(a) and 9(g) of the Immigration Act of 1940, as amended, including special quota immigrants who were admitted under Article VI(b) of the Executive Agreement entered into between the Philippines and the United States on July 4, 1946.

Specifically, the officials concerned are directed, with regard to the aforementioned classes of aliens desiring entry into the Philippines:

(1) To simplify and, if possible, to consolidate the prescribed (a) visa, (b) customs, and (c) foreign exchange application forms, as well as the procedures being observed for the issuance thereof;

(2) To dispense with the requirement for visa applicants to present police clearance and evidence of financial support as well as to appear personally at the Philippine consular office in which their applications for entry are pending consideration, except in cases which clearly warrant compliance with said requirement;

(3) To observe a more rigid selection and training of the personnel in the various Philippine foreign service establishments abroad assigned to receive and process visa applications with a view to insuring stricter compliance with existing Foreign Service rules and regulations designed to secure greater efficiency and courtesy in the performance of their work.

For the same purpose, the officials concerned are likewise directed, with regard to the aforementioned classes of aliens departing from the Philippines:

1. To simplify immigration and tax clearance application forms and to expedite the processing and issuing thereof by having these services performed by the officials and employees of the offices concerned at the premises of the Bureau of Immigration.

2. To dispense with the requirement for the presentation of foreign exchange and all security clearances, including those from the Manila Police Department and City Fiscal's Office, the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency; and

3. To facilitate the departure and reentry of applicants who were previously admitted as special quota immigrants or as pre-arranged employees and who were permitted to reside in the Philippines for a definite period of time by issuing to them return certificates, which may be valid for multiple entry in appropriate cases.

This Order shall not apply to aliens whose entry and residence are or may be restricted by regulation and policy.

All officials concerned are directed to report to the undersigned not later than June 5, 1954, the action taken by them to implement this Order.

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 33**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO THE CONDITIONS OF THE BUENAVISTA  
ESTATE IN SAN ILDEFONSO, BULACAN.

A Committee is hereby created to look into the conditions of the Buenavista Estate, including the legality of the disposition of the lots therein previously made in favor of the occupants thereof, with a view to the solution of the social problem involved. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Atty. Manuel E. Castañeda .....	Chairman
Col. Climaco Pintoy.....	Member
Lt. Col. Eugenio Acab.....	Member

The Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within sixty (60) days from the date hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 34**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF BARTERING CEMENT FROM  
JAPAN WITH LOGS AND/OR LUMBER FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

A Committee to study the feasibility of bartering cement from Japan with logs and/or lumber from the Philippines is hereby created composed of the following:

Hon. Guillermo R. Sanchez .....	Chairman
Hon. Antonio de las Alas .....	Member
Hon. Vicente Orosa .....	Member
Hon. Miguel Cuaderno.....	Member

The Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 35**  
**REMOVING MR. PEDRO B. PUGA FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF ZARRAGA AND LUCENA, ILOILO.**

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Pedro B. Puga of Zarraga and Lucena, Iloilo, who is charged with maladministration of justice and partiality in the performance of his official duties. The case was investigated by the District Judge who found the following facts duly established:

On May 17, 1952, a complaint for frustrated murder against Rodolfo Pinuela, Jovito Pinuela and Emilio Po was filed in respondent's court at Zarraga, with the complainant herein, Andresito C. Sotero, as the offended party (Crim. Case No. 153). The respondent fixed a bond of ₱2,000 for the provisional liberty of each of the accused.

The preliminary investigation was set for September 19, 1952, but on that date, instead of proceeding with the hearing, the respondent, seconded by Mayor Pinuela of Zarraga, father of accused Rodolfo Pinuela, advised the offended party to agree to an amicable settlement of the case. However, the latter rejected the proposal, in view of which the hearing was postponed. The case was next set for hearing on October 31, 1952, but it was again postponed because of the non-appearance of defense counsel. After the offended party had left the courtroom, he was approached by the respondent who reminded him of the proposed amicable settlement and urged him to accept the offer to be paid a certain sum by way of indemnity. Again the offended party turned down the proposal.

When the case was called for the third time on November 14, 1952, the defense counsel asked for further postponement, but the respondent denied the petition obviously because by that time he had already been apprised of the present administrative complaint filed against him by Andresito C. Sotero. Thereafter the accused waived their right to a preliminary investigation. As Sotero was leaving the municipal building, the respondent remarked to him: "Inasmuch as you do not like any amicable settlement, prepare your bond for you will be accused."

True enough, on that same day (November 14th), the chief of police of Zarraga filed an amended complaint in Criminal Case No. 155 for less serious physical injuries so as to include herein complainant Andresito C. Sotero and others among the accused. The original complaint in this case dated May 15, 1952, was filed against one Marcelo Sindol alone. The affidavit incriminating Sotero and others, which was made the basis of the amended complaint, was executed before Mayor Pinuela by Emilio Po, one of the co-accused of Rodolfo Pinuela (the mayor's son) in Criminal Case No. 153 but who was excluded therefrom on October 31, 1952.

On December 24, 1952, another criminal complaint was docketed by the respondent against Andresito C. Sotero (Crim. Case No. 172), the same having been subscribed by the supposed offended party, Rodolfo Pinuela, one of the accused in Criminal Case No. 153. The case was denominated "frustrated murder," although the allegations in the body of the complaint would at most constitute attempted murder. Respondent issued a warrant for Sotero's, arrest on the same day the case was docketed and fixed his bond at ₱10,000. This amount was, however, reduced to ₱2,000 through the

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intervention of the provincial fiscal, who reminded the respondent that in Criminal Case No. 153 against Rodolfo Pinuela et al., also for frustrated murder, the respondent had required a bond of only ₱2,000 for each accused.

Although the complaint in Criminal Case No. 172 against Sotero appears to have been subscribed and sworn to before the respondent on May 24, 1952, it was actually docketed on December 24, 1952, as shown by the notation on the top thereof and by the fact that the case immediately preceding (Criminal Case No. 171) was docketed on December 21, 1952. According to respondent's recollection, the correct date when the complaint was subscribed before him was December 24 and not May 24, 1952. He attributed the discrepancy to a clerical error.

In summary, the investigator found the respondent guilty of the following:

“(1) Carelessness in the performance of his duties, specifically in dating the verification before him of the complaint in Criminal Case No. 172 (Exhibit ‘C’);

“(2) “Undue and unwarranted delay in conducting the preliminary investigation in Criminal Case No. 153 filed before him by Andresito C. Sotero against Rodolfo Pinuela, and in remanding the case to the Court of First Instance;

“(3) Maladministration of justice and marked partiality as shown by his actuations in said Case No. 153, in insisting that the complainant agree to an amicable settlement inspite of the latter's refusal to do so, and in persecuting the said complainant as a result of such refusal, as shown by the fact that he was included as one of the accused in the amended complaint in Criminal Case No. 155, which amendment was made only after the present administrative charges had been filed. The complaint (Criminal Case No. 172) was captioned ‘Frustrated Murder,’ and an excessive amount of bail was fixed, although the offense alleged in the body of the complaint was only attempted murder. In contrast, in Criminal Case No. 153 against Rodolfo Pinuela for frustrated murder, the respondent fixed the bail at only ₱2,000.00. It seems that the partiality shown by the respondent Judge in this case was motivated by the fact that the father of Rodolfo Pinuela, the defendant in Criminal Case No. 153, is the Municipal Mayor of Zarraga.”

The above findings of the investigator are concurred in by the Secretary of Justice who recommends respondent's removal from office in view of the seriousness of the irregularities committed by him. On the strength of the findings of the investigator with which I also agree, I believe the respondent really deserves to be dismissed from the service. As observed by the Secretary of Justice, very few, if any, offenses more serious and more dangerous to litigants and the public can be committed by a judge than those perpetrated by the respondent in this case who, sworn to administer justice, not only refused to give justice but used his office to harass and persecute a complainant as a means of compelling him to withdraw charges apparently meritorious.

Wherefore, Mr. Pedro B. Puga is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Zarraga and Lucena, Iloilo, effective upon receipt of a copy of this order.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 36**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY WAYS AND MEANS OF AMELIORATING**  
**THE CONDITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.**

For the purpose of considering appropriate legislation calculated to improve and ameliorate the physical and social conditions of the public school teachers and members of their families, a Committee is hereby created, composed of the following:

The Secretary of Education.....	Chairman
The Secretary of Health .....	Member
The Secretary of Finance.....	Member

to study ways and means of affording to the public school teachers and members of their families the facilities of government hospitals, dental clinics, health centers and dispensaries in a manner that will enable them to receive, consistent with the limitations of the public treasury, free treatment therein and to send their children to public educational institutions without financial burdens on their part. The Committee shall also consider the possibility of tapping additional sources of public revenue that will make up for the outlay of funds to provide for the purposes herein contemplated.

The Committee shall submit its report as soon as practicable so that whatever measures it may recommend may be taken up for consideration during the next sessions of the Congress.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 37**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS**  
**OF THE LAW NATIONALIZING THE RETAIL TRADE.**

For the purpose of undertaking a thorough study of the law nationalizing the retail trade with a view to improving its supposed defects and imperfections and making it satisfactory to all concerned, a Committee is hereby created composed of the following:

The Secretary of Commerce and Industry .....	Chairman
The Secretary of Finance .....	Member
The Administrator of Economic Coordination .....	Member
The Secretary of Justice .....	Member

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines as soon as practicable.

Done in the City of Manila, this 19th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 38**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONAL RICE**  
**AND CORN CORPORATION.**

A Committee to investigate the affairs of the National Rice and Corn Corporation is hereby created, composed of the following:

Mr. Fortunato de Leon .....	Chairman
Mr. Eugenio Reyes .....	Member
Major Francisco Jimenez .....	Member

The Committee shall give special emphasis to the stock of rice of the corporation and shall determine the responsibility for whatever anomalies may have been committed in connection therewith.

For the purpose of the investigation, the Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. The Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such information as it may require in the performance of its work, and, for the purpose of securing such information, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers, or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 39**

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO MAKE A STUDY OF EXISTING CIVIL SERVICE LAWS,  
RULES AND REGULATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT MORE  
VIGOROUSLY THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION CONCERNING THE CIVIL  
SERVICE

WHEREAS, the provisions of the Constitution concerning the civil service should be more vigorously implemented; and

WHEREAS, the increasing complexities of government and the evolvement of modern personnel practices have rendered the revision of civil service laws and rules necessary;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee composed of the following:

The Commissioner of the Budget .....	Chairman
The Undersecretary of Justice .....	Member
The Commissioner of Civil Service .....	Member

The Committee shall perform the following functions:

1. It shall undertake a study of the civil service laws with a view to drafting legislation that will provide for their codification, consolidation, amendment or repeal or the enactment of a new one. In its draft legislation the Committee shall provide the Bureau of Civil Service with explicit authority to enforce the provisions of the civil service law. It shall then undertake the drafting of civil service rules necessary to implement and supplement such legislation. Particular attention should be paid to the problems of examination, appointments, promotions, etc. The draft legislation and rules should clarify and define relationships between the Bureau and other departments of the Government. When the Bureau is given responsibility, it should be given corresponding authority.

2. It shall cause the immediate implementation of the recommendations contained in a report of a survey made by the Budget Commission, dated March 19, 1954, and submitted to the President on March 20, 1954, which the Committee may find necessary, copies of which may be procured from the Records Division of the Executive Office.

3. The Committee may submit partial reports and recommendations from time to time, but it shall complete and submit a final report not later than six months from the date hereof. Its final report shall summarize the recommendations contained in the report of the survey made by the Budget Commission, listing the recommendations which have been implemented and those which have not

been implemented and the reasons therefor.

The Committee may secure records, data and information or draw personnel to assist it in its work from any bureau or office of the Government.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

**RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

*President of the Philippines*

By the President:

**FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

*Executive Secretary*

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Magsaysay, R. (1954). Administrative Order No. 39: Creating a Committee to make a study of existing civil service laws, rules and regulations and operating procedures to implement more vigorously the provisions of the Constitution concerning the Civil Service. *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*, 50(7), 2925-2926.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 40**  
EXONERATING PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR ARCHIMEDES VILLANUEVA OF ZAMBALES.

This is an administrative case against Provincial Governor Archimedes Villanueva of Zambales for alleged irregularities and abuses in office contained in a complaint filed by one Ild. A. Reynoso (who subsequently tried to withdraw the same for want of evidence to prove his charges) and in a report submitted by the National Bureau of Investigation. Upon the suggestion of the defunct Integrity Board, the matter was referred to the Department of Justice for investigation and report, particularly as to the following serious charges: (1) that respondent governor was supervising a contract with the Sto. Tomas Irrigation System, (2) that he was a contractor in government projects, and (3) that as a private engineer he used a government cement mixer machine without proper authority to do so.

Investigation conducted by the Provincial Fiscal of Zambales, to whom the case was in turn referred by the Department of Justice for investigation, appropriate action and report, discloses that upon assuming office as Provincial Governor of Zambales on January 1, 1952, the respondent quit as subcontractor of the C. M. Barredo Enterprises, the contractor for the construction of the Sto. Tomas Irrigation System with which the respondent had no direct dealing or contract; that since assuming office as provincial executive the respondent has never had any contract with the Government in any of its projects; and that the cement mixer in question was leased to the respondent by virtue of Resolution No. 14 dated January 6, 1951, of the provincial board of Zambales when he was still a private citizen engaged in his profession as civil engineer.

From the foregoing, I am satisfied that the charges against the respondent have not been substantiated, much less had he in any way taken undue advantage of his position and influence when he entered into the contracts above referred to as he was then a private citizen. In view thereof, he is hereby exonerated of the charges filed against him.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 41**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 17 DATED NOVEMBER 15, 1946,  
CREATING AMNESTY COMMISSION, ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 17 dated November 15, 1946, by providing that the Amnesty Commission, Armed Forces of the Philippines, therein created shall be composed of the following:

Col. Sixto J. Carlos, JAGS.....	Chairman
Lt. Col. Angel S. Salcedo, JAGS .....	Member
Lt. Col. Guillermo Santos, JAGS.....	Member

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 42  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF THE ABACA INDUSTRY.

A Committee is hereby created to study the problems of the abaca industry, with particular reference to the high cost of production and the loss of markets. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Miguel Cuaderno.....	Chairman
Hon. Oscar Ledesma .....	Member
Hon. Alfredo Montelibano .....	Member
Mr. Cesar Lanuza .....	Member
Mr. Ricardo Ledesma .....	Member

The Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 43**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE MINING ACCIDENTS AND TO LOOK INTO  
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF MINES FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING  
WHETHER IT HAS DONE ITS DUTY OF PROTECTING MINERS.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee composed of the following:

Mr. Servillano Aquino.....	Chairman
Mr. Manuel Aycardo.....	Member
Mr. Edgardo Villavicencio.....	Member

to investigate mining accidents, such as that in Paracale, Camarines Norte, in 1952; that in Looc, Batangas, in 1950 or 1951; that in Pambujan Sur, Samar, in 1951; that in a coal mine of the Cebu Portland Cement Company in Cebu; and that in Surigao in May 1954.

The Committee shall also look into the activities of the Bureau of Mines for the purpose of determining whether it has done its duty of taking steps for the protection of workers in mines.

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 44**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 11 DATED MARCH 6, 1954, CREATING  
A COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING OF ROADS TO BE IMPROVED.

Administrative Order No. 11, dated March 6, 1954, entitled “Creating a Committee on Programming and Planning of Roads to be Improved”, is hereby amended so as to make the composition thereof as follows:

Hon. Vicente Orosa	–	Chairman
Sen. Gil Puyat	–	Member
Cong. Florencio Moreno	–	Member
Col. Harry Brenn	–	Member
Col. Antonio P. Chanco	–	Member
Mr. Isaias Fernando	–	Member
Mr. A. C. Taylor	–	Member
Mr. Rodolfo Maslog	–	Member
Col. Salvador Villa	–	Member

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 45**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO HANDLE THE REHABILITATION OF PARDONED**  
**AND PAROLED PRISONERS**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee composed of the following:

Mr. Eligio Tavanlar .....	Chairman
Hon. Jesus Barrera, Undersecretary of Justice.....	Member
Hon. Jaime Ferrer, Undersecretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.....	Member
Mr. Alfredo Bunye, Director of Prisons.....	Member
Col. Ciriaco Mirasol .....	Member

to investigate the conditions of prisoners released under parole or conditional pardon with a view to extending them assistance in rehabilitating themselves economically, socially and morally to be able to reassume their place in society and become once more useful and law-abiding citizens.

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 46**  
**AUTHORIZING THE PIONEER INSURANCE AND SURETY CORPORATION**  
**TO BECOME A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS**  
**AND UNDERTAKINGS.**

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for the doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is, by the laws of the Philippines, or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative or judicial shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has, by contract with the Government of the Philippines, been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, THE PIONEER INSURANCE AND SURETY CORPORATION is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby authorize the PIONEER INSURANCE AND SURETY CORPORATION to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds, that it may issue shall not, at any time exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 47**  
**CREATING A SPECIAL MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES TO STUDY THE POSSIBILITY**  
**OF FOREIGN CAPITALISTS' INVESTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.**

There is hereby created a Special Mission to the United States to study the possibility of foreign capitalists' investing in the Philippines. The Mission shall be composed of the following:

1. Mr. Manuel Gonzales
2. Mr. Ramon del Rosario
3. Mr. Marvin Gray
4. Mr. Miguel Cuaderno
5. Mr. Leonides Virata
6. Mr. John Hausserman

The Mission shall contact persons and firms inclined to foreign investments; convince them of the advantages and opportunities in the Philippines; obtain commitments from them as to amount of investments, their preferred types of endeavor, etc.; and get a cross-section of their requirements as to incentives, government protection, understanding and privileges should they come to the Philippines.

The Mission shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines upon its return.

It is understood that the Mission will perform its task at no cost to the Philippine Government, as all the members thereof will be paying their own way.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 48**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS AND CONDITIONS**  
**OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND TO RECOMMEND MEASURES**  
**TO IMPROVE THE SERVICE RENDERED BY IT.**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee to investigate the affairs and conditions of the Public Service Commission and to study and recommend measures to improve the service rendered by it. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

- |                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Dr. Gaudencio Garcia ..... | Chairman |
| 2. Atty. Juan A. Baes .....   | Member   |
| 3. Atty. Vicente Frias .....  | Member   |

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 49**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE OBSERVANCE OF PHILIPPINE-  
AMERICAN DAY ON AUGUST 13, 1954.

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to take charge of, and provide the means for, the appropriate observance of Philippine-American Day on August 13, 1954, as declared in Proclamation No. 52 dated July 29, 1954. The committee shall be composed of the following:

The President, Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines.....	Co-Chairman
The President, American Chamber of Commerce .....	Co-Chairman
The President, Philippine Association .....	Member
The President, Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities.....	Member
The President, USAFFE Veterans .....	Member
The President, American Association of the Philippines.....	Member
The Commander, Philippine Department, American Legion.....	Member
The President, American Historical Association .....	Member
The President, Philippine Tourist and Travel Association.....	Coordinator

The committee herein created is authorized to appoint subcommittees and to call on any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government as well as on the public in general for such assistance and cooperation as it may need in the discharge of its duties.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 50**

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 19 DATED MARCH 24, 1954, CREATING  
A COMMITTEE TO MAKE A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES  
OF THE SUGAR QUOTA ADMINISTRATION AND CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION  
OF ITS PERSONNEL.

Administrative Order No. 19 dated March 24, 1954, in so far as the composition of the  
investigating committee created thereby is concerned, is hereby amended as follows:

Solicitor Ramon Avanceña.....	Chairman
Atty. Eufemio Musa.....	Member
Dr. Jose J. Mirasol.....	Member

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred  
and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila:  
Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 51**  
SUSPENDING FROM OFFICE HONORABLE GEDEON G. QUIJANO, PROVINCIAL  
GOVERNOR OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL, FOR ACTS OF TERRORISM AND ABUSE  
OF AUTHORITY.

This is an administrative case against Honorable Gedeon G. Quijano, provincial governor of Misamis Occidental, who is charged with wilful neglect of duty, abuse of authority and terrorism in a complaint filed by Atty. Casiano U. Laput dated January 8, 1954; and abuse of authority, grave threats and manhandling, in a separate complaint dated December 29, 1953, filed by Mr. Miguel P. Olivar.

On the charge of terrorism, the Special Investigator of this Office, Atty. Vicente O. Frias, made the following observations: "On the whole, there is no doubt that terrorism existed in the province of Misamis Occidental in the 1949 elections. Even the witnesses of the respondent – governor like Magdaleno Salinas tersely narrated the horrible atrocities and terroristic acts of the armed terrorists: the OCLUS (Ozamiz City Labor Union). Said he: 'My house, four window glasses were broken, Andres Sarsaba was hurt, Mariano Paculaba in Balatacan was injured, house of Jovito Mirafuentes was stoned and Francisco Morante was hurt by the OCLUS inside the polling place on the election day and that as a consequence of these atrocities Alfredo Kaamiño, Julio Mendez, Dr. Agustin Pagosara, Andres Sarsaba, Timoteo Rivera evacuated Tangub.' It would not be amiss to state here that this respondent's witness affirmed the testimony of witness Alfredo Kaamiño that he was terrorized to evacuate Tangub. Witness Pantaleon Cardenas, in similar vein, recalled the terroristic activities in said elections."

The respondent admitted the existence of terrorism in his province in said elections, but placed the blame on ex-Representative Villarín who was then a candidate for Congress. However, the witnesses for the complainant positively averred that they saw and heard the respondent intimidate and threaten with liquidation the leaders of the Nacionalista Party in said province. The simple denial by the respondent and the negative averments of his witnesses cannot and should not prevail over convincing and positive proof. I therefore find the respondent guilty of the charge of terrorism.

As regards the charge of wilful neglect of duty in that he failed to investigate the administrative complaint against Mayor Cosme Cabibil of Plaridel, Misamis Occidental, the records reveal that the respondent caused the investigation of Mayor Cabibil in compliance with the directive of this Office. He is therefore exonerated from this charge.

The charge that respondent took undue advantage of his position in promoting the application of his wife for a fishpond area in barrio Napiot, municipality of Baliangao, which was previously applied for by Mr. Patricio Atay has been, to some extent, substantiated. It has not been established, however, that respondent acted with abuse of his authority.

With respect to the charge of abuse of authority and taking undue advantage of his position as governor in threatening and intimidating, with the employment of armed bodyguards and two PC soldiers, Mr. Marcelo Siaotong and his laborers who were clearing and constructing a fishpond in barrio Danao, municipality of Plaridel, Misamis Occidental, thereby causing them to abandon their work, the evidence reveals that Mr. Siaotong applied for the fishpond area in question as early as 1943,

following it up with another application as early as 1952. The respondent also applied for the same area later in 1952, and employed coercive measures calculated to make Mr. Siaotong abandon his claim, by causing the filing of two criminal complaints against the latter and threatening his laborers with criminal prosecution, aside from the threats uttered by the two bodyguards and the PC soldiers to kill said laborers should they persist in their work. As a consequence of these threats the laborers employed by Mr. Siaotong abandoned their work. The respondent is therefore guilty of this charge.

I also find him guilty of grave abuse of power and authority when he threatened and manhandled, without sufficient justification, the person of Atty. Miguel P. Olivar, on the eve of the 1953 elections in barrio Balatacan, municipality of Tangub, Misamis Occidental.

Abuse of authority and terrorism tending to subvert the popular will are serious and grave offenses, whether committed by an appointive or elective official and the higher the authority, power, and position of the offending official, the greater the gravity of the offense. We are still in the infancy of self-government, and toleration of these kinds of offenses may have serious consequences in the future – more so as foreigners regard our country's government as a great experiment in democracy, and our continued existence as an independent country will largely depend on our ability to maintain a truly democratic government.

For the foregoing, I hereby order the suspension of Honorable Gedeon G. Quijano from the office of governor of Misamis Occidental for a period of six (6) months from notice hereof, with a warning that a repetition of any of the above offenses will be dealt with more severely.

Done at the City of Manila, this 5th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

**Source: Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 52**  
**AUTHORIZING THE CITIZENS' SURETY AND INSURANCE CO., INC.**  
**TO BECOME A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS**  
**AND UNDERTAKINGS.**

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for the doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified, is, by the laws of the Philippines, or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative or judicial shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has, by contract with the Government of the Philippines, been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the CITIZENS' SURETY AND INSURANCE CO., INC. is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby authorize the CITIZENS' SURETY AND INSURANCE CO., INC. to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds, that it may issue shall not, at any time exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 53**  
**SUSPENDING FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICER AND CONSUL JUSTINIANO D. QUIRINO.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Justiniano D. Quirino, foreign affairs officer and consul in the Philippine Embassy at Washington, D. C., for improper conduct in connection with the unsuccessful attempt of the Aircraft Engine and Parts Corporation of New York City to sell airplane spare parts to the Philippine Air Force. The specific charges against him are:

“1. That Mr. Justiniano D. Quirino, for the personal gain and benefit of his uncle, Judge Antonio Quirino, and in consideration of past favors and free transportation tickets to Manila and back to Washington, received by him from Judge Quirino, hand-carried a letter-proposal of the Aircraft Engine and Parts Corporation in the United States to his said uncle, Judge Quirino, in Manila for the latter (in his capacity both as counsel of the Aircraft Engine and Parts Corporation and as the business associate of General James A. Mollison, Retired, who was promoting the transaction in question for and in behalf of the Aircraft Engine and Parts Corporation) to submit to the Commanding General, Armed Forces of the Philippines, with the end in view of negotiating the sale to the Philippine Air Force of airplane engine spare parts valued at ₱3,000,000;

“2. That Mr. Justiniano D. Quirino, without the knowledge and consent of, or authority from, his superiors so to do, displayed more than ordinary interest in the promotion of the transaction in connection with the sale of airplane engine spare parts to the Philippine Air Force and helped to induce the Army authorities to accept the offer of the Aircraft Engine and Parts Corporation; and

“3. That Mr. Justiniano D. Quirino, without the knowledge or consent of, nor the authority from, his superiors, performed functions relating to the procurement of military equipment which were not within the province of his office or position in the Embassy.”

The case, original inquiry into which was started in 1949, was formally investigated by the Board of Foreign Service, which found the following facts duly established:

Sometime in February 1949 the respondent telephoned former Judge Antonio Quirino in Manila to help him go home to settle a mortgage on his property. At the time Judge Quirino was counsel in the Philippines of the Aircraft Engine and Parts Corporation. Towards the end of March 1949 Judge Quirino had another overseas telephone conversation with him in which the latter was informed that arrangements had been completed by the former for the respondent to go home, and was asked to carry some business literature, brochures and a letter from Judge Quirino's associates in Washington and New York. On the same day the respondent contacted by phone General James A. Mollison

(retired) as requested by Judge Quirino. A day or two thereafter the respondent, General Mollison and Mr. Harvey H. Dwight, president of the Aircraft Engine and Spare Parts Corporation, had luncheon at a certain restaurant in Washington, D.C., during which the proposal contained in the letter to be carried by the respondent was discussed or mentioned. On March 30 or 31, 1949, General Mollison handed to the respondent the letter of proposal to the Chief of Staff dated March 30, 1949, saying, "Tell Tony to get work on it because time is of the essence." On April 2, 1949, the respondent left for Manila, General Mollison seeing him off at the airport. All the while the respondent was in Washington he never mentioned the said proposal either to the Military Attaché's Office (Procurement Group) or to the Financial Attaché.

After arriving in Manila, the respondent in the morning of April 10, 1949, delivered the letter of proposal to Judge Quirino and after breakfasting together they went to see General Mariano N. Castañeda, then chief of staff, AFP, to whom the proposal was explained. On April 18, 1949, upon instructions of Judge Quirino, the respondent went to see General Pelagio A. Cruz, chief of the Air Force, and told him all that he knew about the War Assets credit line. Speaking of his conversation with the respondent on this occasion, General Cruz in his letter of January 26, 1950, to the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs stated the following:

"Mr. J. Quirino came to my office on the morning of 18 April 1949 and discussed with me the matter mentioned in page 11 of the Committee report. I was particularly interested in that feature of the proposal which would enable the Philippine Air Force to purchase aircraft engines and spare parts from the U.S. utilizing the credit facilities which could be extended to the Philippine Government by the War Assets Administration. Mr. J. Quirino lengthily explained this matter to me and the members of my staff in the morning of 18 April 1949." (Underscoring supplied. Gen. Cruz' letter, p. 15, Quintero Report.)

When Judge Quirino went to see General Cruz in the afternoon of the same day, April 18, 1949, respondent went along with him. After the two had left, the controversial radiogram dated April 18, 1949, addressed to the Financial Attaché in the name of General Castañeda was drafted. In this radiogram the PAF manifested its intention to purchase aircraft spare parts and tools from the authorized agent of the War Assets Administration through the use of the credit extended the Philippine Government by the War Assets Administration, pursuant to the letter received from the Aircraft Engine and Parts Corporation which was hand-carried by the respondent. According to General Cruz, the radiogram in question was drafted by his air staff as a result of the decision reached by him after consultation with Judge Quirino and after the respondent had told him and his staff that the Air Force had to immediately manifest at least an intention to purchase airplane spare parts. Elaborating on this point, General Cruz testified that were it not for the explanations made by the respondent about the time element of the proposal, the procedure for utilizing the credit line and the fact of addressing the cable to the Financial Attaché, he would not have sent the aforesaid radiogram of April 18, 1949, to said official but would have merely written instead to the Military Attaché.

The foregoing, according to the Board, shows the direct participation of the respondent in pushing, if vainly, the deal in question. It considers as potent aid in the determination of respondent's guilt or innocence the following circumstances: that the respondent is the nephew of Judge Quirino; that it was the latter who had paid his transportation fare to and from Manila; that up to the time of the submission of the Board's report his uncle had not made any demand to pay him back; and that

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although the respondent was able to finish within five or six days of his arrival his personal affairs, which was the main reason for his coming home, he deferred his return to his post in Washington for some weeks more.

In view of the foregoing, the Board finds the respondent guilty as charged in the light of existing law and regulations governing the conduct of government officials in general and foreign affairs officers in particular (Art. VII, Sec. 11 [2], Const.; Ex. Ord. No. 18 [Sec. 29] dated Sept. 16, 1946; Chap. IV, Foreign Service Regulations, Note 3, par. [a]). Of respondent's conduct, the Board quotes with approval the following observation made by former Ambassador Joaquin M. Elizalde: "J. D. Quirino displayed more than ordinary interest in promoting the transaction of his uncle and the latter's associates. He made his uncle's cause his own cause."

After going over the record of the case, I agree with the above findings and observations. From nowhere is a higher and more scrupulous norm of personal conduct and official decorum required than from the personnel of the Foreign Service. Thus, the Foreign Service Regulations expressly declare:

"By the very nature of the Foreign Service, it is absolutely essential that the standards required of its personnel be most exacting. In addition to the high mental, physical and moral qualifications which our Officer or employee of the Foreign Service must have, it is also indispensable that there be nothing in his personal history or actions, during his tour of duty, that can cast a shadow on his reputation."

Wherefore, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Foreign Service and the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Justiniano D. Quirino is hereby suspended from office for fifteen days without pay. He is further reprimanded and warned that repetition of similar acts will be dealt with more drastically.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 54**

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 76, DATED DECEMBER 16, 1948, AS AMENDED, TO APPROPRIATE FROM ITS COLLECTIONS SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP OF RIZAL HOME IN CALAMBA THE DAPITAN PARK IN ZAMBOANGA, AND THE RESTORED PORTION OF THE BUILDING AT FORT SANTIAGO WHERE RIZAL SPENT HIS LAST DAY BEFORE HIS EXECUTION.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby authorize the Committee created by Administrative Order No. 76, dated December 16, 1948, as amended, to appropriate from its collections such amounts as may be necessary for the maintenance and upkeep of the restored Rizal Home in Laguna and Dapitan Park in Zamboanga, and the restored portion of the building at Fort Santiago where the Rizal Cell is located, from July 1, 1954, until the necessary appropriation shall be provided in the regular budget of the Department of Education. In addition to the payment of wages of the maintenance personnel, the Committee is also authorized to set aside the necessary amounts for its miscellaneous expenses during the same period.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of Aug., in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 55**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CLAIM OF THE NATIVES**  
**OF THE CITY OF BAGUIO FOR EXCLUSION OF THE AREAS CLAIMED**  
**BY THEM FROM THE BAGUIO TOWNSITE RESERVATION**

A Committee is hereby created, composed of the following :

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. The Register of Deeds of the City of Baguio ..... | Chairman |
| 2. One representative of the Bureau of Forestry..... | Member   |
| 3. One representative of the Bureau of Lands .....   | Member   |

to study the claims of the native inhabitants of the City of Baguio for the segregation from the Baguio Townsite Reservation of the various parcels of land respectively occupied and claimed by them, with a view to determining whether it is in the public interest that their landholdings be segregated from the Baguio Townsite Reservation and open to disposition under the Public Land Act.

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to its task. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 56**  
CREATING A SECRETARIAT TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE MANILA CONFERENCE OF 1954.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Secretariat to formulate plans and devise ways and means for the appropriate holding of the Manila Conference of 1954 on or about September 6, 1954. The Secretariat shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Raul S. Manglapus, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs ..... Secretary-General

ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Minister Mauro Calingo, Counselor on Administration and Controls, Department of Foreign Affairs

Minister Caesar Z. Lanuza, Counselor on Economic Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jose Alejandrino, Counselor on Political and Cultural Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Victorio D. Carpio, Counselor on Legal Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Alberto Katigbak, Chief, Division of Intelligence, Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jose S. Estrada, Chief of Protocol, Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jose V. Cruz, Press Secretary, Office of the President, is hereby designated as Information and Publicity Officer, and Mr. Juan C. Dionisio, Chief, Division of Foreign Service

As to the second charge, the respondent explains that there was no way for him to judge whether Member Bernardez was sober or not and he had to relay on the latter's actuations during the proceedings to determine his fitness to participate therein. I am not impressed by the explanation of the respondent, it appearing that Mr. Bernardez admitted to him before the hearing that he had taken a drink and that the respondent was cognizant of Mr. Bernardez habit of taking alcoholic drinks and of being aggressive and defiant when under the influence of liquor. Under the circumstances, he should have suspended or postponed the hearing and reported the matter to the chief of the office.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Edgardo R. Hojilla is hereby reprimanded.



Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

**RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
*President of the Philippines*

By the President:  
**FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 57**  
CALLING A FORESTRY CONFERENCE AND NAMING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE CONFERENCE

WHEREAS, our forest resources are essential to the welfare of our people and the economic well-being of our country;

WHEREAS, wanton destruction of these resources has been going on through illegal *kaiñgin* making and destructive logging practices;

WHEREAS, the evil aftermath of such destruction is now seen in the loss of soil fertility in areas depleted of forests, in unregulated flow of rivers resulting into destructive floods and failure of irrigation systems during periods of critical need, in unfavorable climatic conditions and in the general hardship of our people;

WHEREAS, it has become necessary not only to stop such destruction but also to find ways and means for the orderly utilization and proper conservation of these resources;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby call a Forestry Conference in Manila from September 30 to October 1, 1954, and designate the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources to formulate plans, to take charge of, and coordinate all activities relative to it and empowering him to call upon any agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance he may require for the purpose.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

[SEAL]

(SGD.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
President of the Philippines

By the President:  
(SGD.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 58  
REPRIMANDING MR. EDGARDO R. HOJILLA AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD  
OF SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Edgardo R. Hojilla, chairman of the board of special inquiry, Bureau of Immigration, (1) for failing to report to his superiors that Mr. Meneleo Bernardez, a member of his board, was in the habit of taking alcoholic drinks and (2) for not postponing the hearing of the deportation cases against Sy Chuan alias Lim Ah Tiong and others on March 25, 1954, until such time as Board Member Bernardez could be sober and would not smell of liquor.

Regarding the first charge, respondent states that membership in a board of special inquiry is changed every week and consequently a member, like Mr. Bernardez, is in his board only during the week he is assigned thereto. This weekly change of a board's composition is confirmed by the administrative officer of the Bureau. Moreover, the fact of Mr. Bernardez' being addicted to liquor is of common knowledge in the Bureau of Immigration for already more than a year. Respondent's explanation is considered satisfactory and he is therefore cleared of this specific charge.

As to the second charge, the respondent explains that there was no way for him to judge whether Member Bernardez was sober or not and he had to rely on the latter's actuations during the proceedings to determine his fitness to participate therein. I am not impressed by the explanation of the respondent, it appearing that Mr. Bernardez admitted to him before the hearing that he had taken a drink and that the respondent was cognizant of Mr. Bernardez' habit of taking alcoholic drinks and of his being aggressive and defiant when under the influence of liquor. Under the circumstances, he should have suspended or postponed the hearing and reported the matter to the chief of the office.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Edgardo R. Hojilla is hereby reprimanded.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 59**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO PLAN, COORDINATE AND SUPERVISE THE BUYING**  
**OF PALAY BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM SMALL FARMERS AND TENANTS DURING**  
**THE 1954-1955 RICE HARVEST.**

For the purpose of planning, coordinating and supervising the program of the Government of purchasing palay during the 1954-1955 harvest from small rice farmers and tenants at floor prices out of the proposed loan of ₱30 million to be extended by the Philippine National Bank to the National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC) to be utilized by the latter for insuring an adequate supply of rice to our population, a Committee is hereby created composed of the following:

Hon. Salvador Araneta, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources .....	Chairman
Mr. Juan Chioco, General Manager, National Rice and Corn Corporation.....	Member
Col. Osmundo Mondoñedo, Administrator, Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration .....	"
Mr. Ismael Mathay, General Manager, Price Stabilization Corporation.....	"
Mr. Venancio Trinidad, Director of Public Schools .....	"
Brig. Gen. Florencio Selga, Chief, Philippine Constabulary.....	"

The Committee shall devise ways and means of effecting an efficient handling of the purchase of palay from local producers, especially small rice farmers and tenants, and shall determine reasonable floor prices at which such commodity shall be procured, taking into consideration the cost of production incurred by farmers as well as the buying capacity which the Government can afford under the circumstances without causing tremendous losses to the public treasury. It shall also look into such aspects of the problem as warehousing, transportation and widespread dissemination of information of this government activity to reach the farmers in the remotest barrios.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation, the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration and the Price Stabilization Corporation shall render such assistance as the Committee may need in performing its functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 60**  
CREATING THE PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY TO CARRY OUT A PROGRAM OF  
INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE  
PHILIPPINES.

For the purpose of promoting the prestige and national interests of the Republic of the Philippines abroad through the dissemination of accurate information concerning its political, economic, social and cultural conditions and activities, there is hereby created an agency under the Office of the President which shall known as the "Philippine Information Agency." This agency shall be administered by a Director and supervised by an advisory board composed of the following:

Hon. Fred Ruiz Castro, Executive Secretary .....	Chairman
Hon. Oscar Ledesma, Secretary of Commerce and Industry.....	Member
Hon. Raul S. Manglapus, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs .....	Member
Hon. Jose M. Crisol, Undersecretary of National Defense.....	Member
Col. Nicanor Jimenez, Armed Forces of the Philippines.....	Member
Mr. Narciso G. Reyes, Foreign Affairs Officer, Executive Secretary of the Board and Director of the Agency.....	Member

1. The Philippine Information Agency shall have the following duties and functions:
  - a. To coordinate the preparation of all government information and production of publications intended for overseas circulation.
  - b. To provide services and materials needed for carrying out government publicity abroad.
  - c. To establish and maintain contacts for continuous and effective dissemination of government information abroad.
  - d. To release official texts of government documents for international consumption.
  - e. To prepare and release information on the government's position on international issues.
  - f. To prepare background materials on important local issues and developments for use of foreign affairs officers and for circulation abroad.
  - g. To compile and distribute general information on the Philippines of interest abroad.
2. In carrying out the functions above enumerated, the Philippine Information Agency shall use the following channels of distribution:
  - a. Philippine embassies and consulates.
  - b. Trade and business organizations, such as the Philippine Association, chambers of commerce with connections abroad, etc.
  - c. Newspapers abroad.
  - d. TV and radio stations abroad.
  - e. Tourist centers.

3. The Philippine Information Agency shall have a central administrative office under the Office of the President. Three regional offices shall be established abroad. The Philippine Embassy in Washington D.C., U.S.A., shall be the regional office of the Agency for North and South America. The Philippine Embassy in London, England, shall be the regional office of the Agency for Europe and Africa. For the time being, the central administrative office of the Agency in Manila shall also be the regional office for Asia, the Southwest Pacific and the Middle East. For the immediate performance of the functions of the Philippine Information Agency in North and South America, the President shall designate an officer in the office of the President to take charge of the regional office in Washington D.C., U.S.A.

The regional offices shall perform the following functions:

- a. To plan an information campaign in the region.
- b. To supervise production of materials prepared by the Agency.
- c. To arrange for translation of materials when necessary for Asian, European and South American countries.

4. The Philippine Information Agency is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, including the corporations owned and controlled by it, for such assistance as it may need in carrying out its functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 61**

CONSIDERING AS RESIGNED MR. MENELEO BERNARDEZ, MEMBER-SECRETARY  
OF THE BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Meneleo Bernardez, member-secretary of the board of special inquiry, Bureau of Immigration, of drunkenness, which was looked into by a special investigator of the Department of Justice.

The record of investigation shows that during the hearing of the deportation cases against Sy Chuan alias Lim Ah Tiong and others on March 23 and 25, 1954, by a board of special inquiry of the Bureau of Immigration of which the respondent was a member, the latter smelled of liquor and was very much under the influence of the same, as a result of which he was unusually aggressive and sarcastic in questioning the witness and interpellating the special prosecutor; and that he again smelled and was under the influence of liquor when he was in the office in the morning of March 27, 1954.

Respondent's conduct on the occasions above referred to clearly shows him to be wanting in proper decorum which, besides creating a bad effect upon the morale of the office force, cast a poor reflection on the office in particular and the public service in general, especially with the publication in a local Chinese newspaper about respondent's behavior during the booad hearing of March 23, 1954, to the effect that he was drunk and nearly featured in a fisticuff with defense counsel, in view of which the hearing had to be stopped and postponed to another day. Although the respondent was officially absent from office on March 27, 1954, nevertheless he did not thereby cease to be an official of the Bureau and was therefore amenable for his acts in the office, especially during office hours.

In view of the foregoing, I am constrained to take drastic action against the respondent for highly unbecoming conduct as a public officer. Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Meneleo Bernardez is hereby considered as resigned effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 21st day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 62**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 37 DATED JUNE 19, 1954,  
ENTITLED “CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS  
OF THE LAW NATIONALIZING THE RETAIL TRADE.”

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 37 dated June 19, 1954, so as to include Messrs. G. H. W. Churchill and Yao Shiong Shio as additional members of the Committee created therein.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 63**

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE AGAINST  
COUNCILORS FRANCIS YUSECO, JUSTO IBAY AND RUPERTO CRISTOBAL OF THE CITY OF  
MANILA, FOR DISHONESTY.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee composed of the following:

1. Dr. Gaudencio Garcia ..... Chairman
2. Mr. Ramon Avanceña, Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor General..... Member
3. Mr. Jesus Paredes, Technical Assistant, Office of the President ..... Member

to investigate the administrative charge against Councilors Francis Yuseco, Justo Ibay and Ruperto Cristobal of the City of Manila, for alleged dishonesty, in that for and in consideration of the approval by the Municipal Board of a resolution granting permit to the Lirio Terminal Market Association to establish a “talipapa” at a vacant site bounded by Elcano, Asuncion and Zaragoza Streets, City of Manila, the said councilors obtained and received the amount of ₱5,000.00 from Juanita Lirio y Lanting, President of the said Association.

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 64**  
ORGANIZING THE ASIAN GOOD NEIGHBOR RELATIONS COMMISSION,  
AND DESIGNATING THE MEMBERS THEREOF

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby constitute and appoint the members of the Asian Good Neighbor Relations Commission, created under Executive Order No. 70 of September 27, 1954, as follows:

1. Dr. Mariano de los Santos .....	Chairman
2. Mr. Modesto Farolan.....	Executive Vice-Chairman
3. Professor Nicholas Zafra .....	Member
4. Mr. Joaquin Roces .....	Member
5. Mr. Eugenio Puyat .....	Member
6. Hon. Felino Neri.....	Member
7. Miss Helen Z. Benitez.....	Member
8. Mrs. Tarhata Kiram Salvador .....	Member
9. Mr. Claudio Tee Han Kee .....	Member

The Commission is authorized to appoint committees, subcommittees and its own secretary and also to call on any department, bureau, offices or agency or instrumentality of the Government as well as on the public in general for such assistance and cooperation as it may need in the discharge of its duties.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 65**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE STUDY, INVESTIGATION AND SURVEY  
OF ALL MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS FOR ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATION, FLOOD  
CONTROL, IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee composed of the following:

The Executive Director, National Economic Council .....	Chairman
A representative of the Director of Public Works .....	Member
A representative of the National Power Corporation .....	Member

The Committee shall be under the National Economic Council. It shall coordinate the study, investigation and survey that may be undertaken by the National Power Corporation, the Bureau of Public Works, and other government offices or agencies in connection with the planning of any multi-purpose development project involving electric-power generation, flood control, irrigation and water supply. The Committee shall submit its report to the Chairman of the National Economic Council.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 66**  
**REPRIMANDING MR. EUGENIO MAGHIRANG AS CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
**OF THE CITY OF SAN PABLO.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Eugenio Maghirang, chief of the Fire Department of the City of San Pablo, who is charged by some of his subordinates with (a) inefficiency and incompetence (lack of basic knowledge of the science of firefighting); (b) conduct unbecoming a public officer (habitual drunkenness and uttering slanderous remarks against a fireman); (c) neglect of duty (absence from various scenes of conflagration); (d) oppression (assault upon a fireman); and (e) abuse of authority (ordering a fireman to cook in the house of a friend during a fiesta of San Pablo City).

The charges were looked into by a special investigator who found most of them not substantiated. The investigator observed that the respondent is an exacting executive and a strict disciplinarian, which might explain his subalterns' animosity toward him.

In going over the record of the case I found clear and convincing evidence that the respondent is a habitual drunkard, that in moments of intoxication he had uttered gratuitous and unkind remarks against his subordinates, and that on one occasion while drunk he rang the fire alarm to summon an absent fireman, causing panic and confusion among the people in the neighborhood of the fire station. He is therefore guilty of conduct unbecoming a public officer sufficiently serious to warrant the taking of drastic action against him. However, considering his approximately thirty-eight (38) years of service in the Government in various capacities and his advanced age of sixty-four (64), just one year short of the compulsory retirement age, I am inclined to view his case with some measure of leniency in the hope that he may yet redeem himself during the closing chapter of his government career.

All the other charges are hereby dismissed for insufficiency of evidence and lack of merit.

WHEREFORE, Mr. Eugenio Maghirang is hereby strongly reprimanded, with a warning that repetition of similar acts will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 67**  
**CREATING AN AGRICULTURAL TENANCY COMMISSION**

WHEREAS, the enactment of the Agricultural Tenancy Act is an important milestone in the struggle for an improved landholder-tenant relationship founded on fairness, justice and equity;

WHEREAS, the policy and purpose of the aforementioned law can be accomplished only by its full and proper implementation which is primarily the mutual duty of the Secretary of Justice and the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources;

WHEREAS, the powers and duties of the two Secretaries under said Act are closely related to each other; and

WHEREAS, the coordination of the activities and functions of the two Secretaries will not only result in a uniform national enforcement policy but will also effect economy and efficiency;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create an Agricultural Tenancy Commission to be composed of a Chairman and two Commissioners who shall all be designated by the Secretary of Justice and the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources in consultation with each other.

The Commission shall be under the administrative supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Commission shall advise the two Secretaries on all matters relating to the implementation of the Agricultural Tenancy Law and, when so authorized, shall act for and on behalf of either or both Secretaries. In each case, the Commission shall be subject to the control and direction of the Secretary whose functions are exercised.

The Commission shall be divided into a mediation division, a technical division and an information division.

The Chairman of the Commission shall be the chief of the mediation division.

One Commissioner shall be the chief of the technical division.

One Commissioner shall be the chief of the information division.

The Commission is empowered to request the detail of such trained and qualified personnel from the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the cooperation and help of other Departments, branches and agencies of the National Government as it may deem necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the Commission.

The two Secretaries are hereby authorized to create as many positions in their respective departments as may be necessary for designation in the Commission. For this purpose there is hereby authorized to be disbursed from the Contingent Fund of the President of the Philippines, under Item Y-(IV)-1, page 1017, of Republic Act No. 1150, an amount not exceeding one hundred fifty thousand pesos or so much thereof as may be necessary for sundries, salaries of personnel mentioned in the next preceding paragraph and other expenses necessary for the operation of the Commission.

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 68**  
SUSPENDING MR. ANTONIO G. ISIP FROM OFFICE AS ASSISTANT FISCAL OF MANILA.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Antonio G. Isip, assistant fiscal of Manila, who is charged with (1) prejudicial negligence, (2) discourtesy, (3) lack of interest in the performance of official duty and (4) partiality. After going over the record, I am satisfied that the last charge has not been sufficiently established.

Regarding the first charge, it appears that on January 18, 1954, at 2 P.M., Adriano D. Merida and his wife, Carmen Candaza, the accused in I.S. No. 336, for grave slander, filed by Ester Landicho, appeared before Fiscal Isip in obedience to a subpoena issued by the latter, dated January 11, 1954, requiring their appearance that afternoon. After the couple had waited for more than half an hour and the complainant had not shown up, the respondent fiscal told them to go home, assuring them that he would drop the case for non-appearance of the complainant. However, at 11 A.M. the following day, January 19, 1954, Carmen Candaza was arrested by virtue of a warrant of arrest issued in Criminal Case No. 25272, for grave slander filed against her by the respondent fiscal before the Court of First Instance of Manila on January 13, 1954, which was the very case he promised to drop the previous day. Unable to file a bond, Carmen Candaza was detained in jail where she stayed up to the morning of January 21, 1954, with her six-month-old child who was ill.

The above facts are not disputed by the respondent. In fact he admits having promised to drop the case against Carmen Candaza in the erroneous belief that it had not yet been filed in court. He explains, however, that a mistake was made by his stenographer, Mariano Andrada, as the one he (respondent) intended to summon was the complainant for the latter to sign the complaint, and that he was confused because he did not make a record of the status of the case, attributing his oversight to pressure of work.

Respondent's explanation is not satisfactory. He could not have intended to summon the complainant to sign her complaint because she already signed and swore to it on January 11, 1954, which enabled him to file the complaint on January 13, 1954. Had he been attentive to his work, he could have discovered the alleged mistake of his stenographer because it is hard to believe that he did not know that the complainant signed and swore to her complaint on January 11, 1954, the very day the subpoena to Carmen Candaza was also prepared.

While no malicious motive on the part of the respondent has been shown, I am convinced that he was negligent in the performance of his duty, resulting in the detention of Carmen Candaza in jail which she had not in the least anticipated in view of his previous assurances that the case would be dropped.

As to the second and third charges, which are interrelated, Dr. Vicente Siojo alleges that he was the complainant in a case for trespass against one Romeo Marfil which was assigned to Fiscal Isip; that on two occasions he approached the fiscal for the purpose of acquainting him with the facts of the case but respondent paid no attention to him; and that during the trial of the case in Branch III of the Municipal Court of Manila the respondent was so indifferent to the prosecution of the case that Judge

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Francisco Geronimo asked him: “Why didn’t you confer with your witness before entering the trial?” The judge even told the complainant that he should have hired a private prosecutor.

Denying the charge of indifference to duty, the respondent explains that the case was dismissed because the complainant admitted at the trial that he had given permission to the accused to go to his (complainant’s) house; that he really met Dr. Siojo in the yard of the court, but apparently the doctor wanted indirectly to be given some pointers as to what he would say in court, so he tried his best in a diplomatic way to avoid the doctor; and that this was probably the reason why Dr. Siojo complained against him.

The explanation of the respondent is partly an admission of the charges of indifference and discourtesy. How can he ever handle his cases efficiently if he avoids meeting even the complainants? And how could he say that Dr. Siojo wanted indirectly to be coached in his testimony when the doctor had not yet informed him what he wanted? Moreover, the respondent, beyond making a general denial of the charge of indifference to public duty, has not squarely denied or explained the alleged uncomplimentary remarks of the trial judge.

It may be well for the respondent to know that there is more than the legal aspect involved in a criminal case. The office of a fiscal is a public office and the incumbent thereof is a public servant. The public, especially the aggrieved parties and their witnesses, has a right to expect attention from that office and the incumbent thereof. In this respect, the respondent has been wanting.

In view of the foregoing, I find the respondent guilty of prejudicial negligence and discourtesy. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, he is hereby suspended from office for a period of one month without pay, effective upon receipt of notice hereof. He is further severely reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in the discharge of his duties as repetition of similar acts in the future will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence, of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 69**  
**REMOVING MR. BUENAVENTURA SABULAO FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE**  
**OF THE PEACE OF KIDAPAWAN, COTABATO.**

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Buenaventura Sabulao of Kidapawan, Cotabato, for fixing an excessive bond for the provisional release of one Marciano Sumagaysay who was prosecuted in his court.

It appears that on March 22, 1954, a complaint for malicious mischief was filed in respondent's court by Ugalingan Bayawan against Marciano Sumagaysay. According to the offended party, the value of the damage caused to his property was ₱1,211. The respondent gave due course to the complaint and fixed a bond of ₱6,000 for the temporary release of the accused, believing, according to him, that the penalty for the offense charged is that provided in Article 328 of the Revised Penal Code, or prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods. However, the bond was subsequently reduced to ₱4,000 upon petition of the accused.

The bond fixed by the respondent was obviously excessive as the accused was prosecuted for ordinary malicious mischief under Article 327 of the Revised Penal Code, which is penalized under Article 329 of said code. Under this article, the penalty for the offense is arresto mayor in its medium and maximum periods inasmuch as the value of the alleged damage exceeds ₱1,000. Such being the case, the customary bond required of the accused should not have exceeded ₱600.

Respondent's explanation that, inasmuch as Article 327 on which the prosecution was based does not provide any penalty, he thought that the penalty provided in Article 328 could be applied, is unsatisfactory. Article 328 penalizes "special cases of malicious mischief", such as causing damage to obstruct the performance of public functions, or using any poisonous or corrosive substance, etc., whereas the offense charged in the case is ordinary malicious mischief which falls under Article 329 of the code.

In the study of this case I have observed certain circumstances tending to show that the respondent deliberately fixed an excessive bond against Sumagaysay. He is one of the attorneys for the petitioners in a certiorari case pending in the Court of First Instance, entitled "Ugalingan Ingkal et al. vs. Maura Valencia." The land involved in the case is the same land on which the alleged malicious mischief, for which Sumagaysay was prosecuted, had been committed; and Sumagaysay is the tenant of the heirs of Maura Valencia, respondent in the case for certiorari. It is evident, therefore, that the interests of respondent's clients conflict with those of Sumagaysay. This fact was admitted by the respondent when he asked the District Judge that he be allowed to inhibit himself from taking cognizance of the Sumagaysay case. Commenting on respondent's actuation, the District Judge said:

" . . . The actuation of respondent Justice of the Peace, in fixing the questionable bond aforesaid, is open to grave suspicion in view of the tangible interest that said Justice of the Peace has in the outcome of said cases, particularly that of Criminal Case No. 555, People vs. Marciano Sumagaysay. The judicial

discretion exercised by said Justice of the Peace is abusive, calculated and intended to harass an opponent in Court.”

The foregoing shows that the respondent has abused his office to harass a person having conflicting personal interest with him. In so doing he has broken faith with his oath of office to administer justice to every person, thereby rendering himself unfit to sit in judgment over his fellow-men. Such deplorable conduct on the part of public officials, particularly those in the judiciary, has given occasion for people to lose faith in their government, and I am determined to restore such faith no matter what the cost.

Wherefore, Mr. Buenaventura Sabulao is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Kidapawan, Cotabato, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 70**

CONSIDERING AS RESIGNED REGISTER OF DEEDS HIPOLITO BUENDIA OF BULACAN.

This is an administrative case against Register of Deeds Hipolito Buendia of Bulacan for allegedly accepting for registration deeds of conveyance of real property without requiring the presentation of evidence of payment of realty taxes thereon and the submission of sufficient copies of said instruments as required under existing laws.

It appears that on August 18, 1950, respondent Register of Deeds cancelled Transfer Certificate of Title (TCT) No. T-2599 in the name of Concepcion R. Lim de Planas, covering properties situated in Norzagaray, Bulacan, and issued in lieu thereof TCT No. T-5907 in favor of Bienvenido Angeles and others, without first requiring the submission of evidence showing that the properties involved were not delinquent in the payment of real estate taxes as required by Republic Act. No. 456; and that on March 6, 1954, the respondent cancelled TCT No. T-5907 and issued in its stead TCT No. T-12215 in favor of Carmen Planas and others upon the presentation of official receipt No. U-782587 as evidence of supposed payment of realty taxes on the properties in question. However, it turned out that said official receipt was for payment of taxes due on other properties of Carmen Planas located in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan.

In his defense respondent states he was not aware of the provisions of Republic Act No. 456 which was approved only on June 8, 1950, and that he did not examine the official receipt and simply relied on the assurance of Atty. Teofilo Mendoza, Jr., who was interested in the issuance of TCT No. T-12215 in lieu of TCT No. T-5907, just as he relied on the similar assurance of the parties concerned that they had already delivered the prescribed copies of the deeds to the provincial assessor.

Respondent's explanation is not satisfactory. He is presumed to know the law and hence may not claim ignorance of the provisions thereof. At any rate, he cannot escape responsibility for gross negligence in not taking the routine trouble of reading official receipt No. U-782587 which on its face clearly showed that it referred to other properties. He was likewise grossly negligent in accepting deeds of conveyance for registration without requiring the parties concerned to furnish extra copies which, pursuant to the Assessment Law (Com. Act No. 470), he was under obligation to transmit to the provincial assessor, and relying merely on the assurance of the parties that they had already delivered the prescribed copies to the latter official.

In view of the foregoing, and it appearing that the respondent is not a member of the Bar, whereas Bulacan is a big and important province, I am constrained to relieve him from his post in the interest of the public service in order to give way to a more qualified person.

Wherefore, Mr. Hipolito Buendia is hereby considered resigned as Register of Deeds of Bulacan, without prejudice to reinstatement in some other capacity if qualified and to receiving whatever rights and benefits he may be entitled to under existing laws.

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Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 71**  
**REMOVING DAMIANO B. VILLALBA AS CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
**OF BUTUAN CITY, FOR PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY.**

This is an administrative case against Damiano B. Villalba, Chief of the Fire Department of Butuan City, for alleged partisan political activity on five counts, namely, (1) attempting to persuade one Faustino Indoy, his “compadre” to join the Liberal Party; (2) posting Liberal Party election propaganda; (3) uttering sarcastic remarks derogatory and offensive to the NP congressional candidate but in favor of the LP congressional candidate; (4) entering the polling places of precincts Nos. 41 and 41-A in the morning of the day of the election, with Liberal Party sample ballots, for the purpose of electioneering; and (5) attending an LP caucus at the barrio of Lemon, Butuan City on August 28, 1953.

The above charges were investigated by a special investigator of this Office, who found the respondent guilty of counts (1), (3) and (4), and recommended his dismissal from office therefor.

The records of the case do not disclose sufficient evidence to sustain counts (2) and (5).

With respect to count (1), the preponderance of the evidence shows that on November 9, 1951, the respondent visited his compadre, Faustino Indoy in the latter’s house in barrio Sumilihon, Butuan City, and tried to sway him to join the Liberal Party. As correctly observed by the investigator, “the mere denial on the part of the respondent that he had gone to Sumilihon on the eve of the election cannot offset the positive evidence afforded by Faustino Indoy”. Positive evidence has more weight than negative evidence. The respondent is found guilty of this count.

Regarding count (3), it is established by the evidence that at about 4:30 o’clock in the afternoon of November 9, 1953, the respondent was in front of the toll house at barrio Sumilihon, and in a conversation with one Eulogio Garcia, told the latter the following: “I thought you said that Moling (referring to NP Candidate Sanchez) can roll down Cacoy (LP Candidate Calo) with one log. As it is now it turned out that he does not have money and probably he will be rolled down by Cacoy”, and that the respondent at that time had his pockets full of sample ballots of the Liberal Party. He is likewise guilty of this count.

With respect to count (4), the evidence clearly shows that on election day (November 10, 1953) respondent was inside the polling places of precincts nos. 41 and 41-A both situated in the Sumilihon barrio school house from 10:00 o’clock a.m. to 3:00 o’clock p.m. with sample ballots of the Liberal Party. I am not impressed with the claim of the respondent that he was in Sumilihon on the day of the election to visit his farm, it appearing that it was not corroborated by any other witness. If his said claim was true, he could have presented his tenant as a witness to corroborate his defense that he was in his farm and not in the polling places as testified to by several persons. The respondent is also found guilty of this charge.

The law prohibits officers and employees in the Civil Service from engaging directly or indirectly in partisan political activity or take part in any election except to vote (Sec. 2, Art. XII, Constitution).

The Constitution does not distinguish between incumbents of classified and unclassified positions in the civil service.

“Political activity” as defined in Civil Service Rule XIII, “shall consist, among other things, in X X X making speeches, canvassing or soliciting votes or political support in the interests of any party or candidates, soliciting or receiving contributions for political purposes, either directly or indirectly, or becoming prominently identified with the success or failure of any candidate or candidates for election to public office”.

Active participation of officers and employees in the civil service in partisan political activities corrodes efficiency in the government service. In the interest of good government, partisan political activities should not be tolerated any further.

In view of the foregoing, I hereby order the removal of Mr. Damiano B. Villalba as Chief of the Fire Department of Butuan City.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 72  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to investigate the shipping industry. The committee shall be composed of the following:

Commodore Jose M. Francisco .....	Chairman
Judge Roman Cruz .....	Member
Mr. Alfredo de Leon .....	Member

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 73**  
**REMOVING MR. PRIMITIVO P. CAMMAYO FROM OFFICE**  
**AS ASSISTANT FISCAL OF MANILA.**

This is an administrative case against Assistant Fiscal Primitivo P. Cammayo of Manila for alleged dishonest conduct prejudicial to the interest of the service. It is alleged that he asked and received from insular prisoner Domingo Bebania, the complainant, the amount of ₱200 and attempted to get from him a “Texas” fighting cock, assuring the prisoner that he would soon be released from confinement, as the respondent had talked to the former President, his “compadre,” but which release never materialized.

The evidence for the complainant tends to show that following the denial by the former President of his petition for conditional pardon, prisoner Bebania requested in writing respondent’s help in effecting his release. In response thereto, the respondent went to visit the prisoner at his hut in the New Bilibid Prison. At that meeting the respondent, claiming to be a “compadre” of the former President, assured Bebania that he would attend to the latter’s papers. On December 22, 1953, the respondent wrote to Bebania informing him that he was rushing Bebania’s papers and that he was going to see the President that same day. In that letter the respondent asked for ₱200 for expenses, as he might possibly have to follow the former President in Baguio. The letter concluded with a promise that the respondent would “try to do all that could possibly be done.”

On the following day, December 23, 1953, the respondent visited Bebania personally and reassured him that the release papers had already been signed by the former President. On this occasion, Bebania declared, he gave the respondent the ₱200 requested near the swimming pool situated near the main gate of the prison compound, with no third person present. However, according to Bebania, Policeman Agapito Macatangay noticed the respondent as the latter was departing, which was confirmed by Macatangay to the extent that he did notice a certain person leaving Bebania’s hut but that he would not be able to recognize that person should he see him again. Macatangay also stated that Bebania had informed him on that occasion that he, Bebania, had had a visitor and that he would be released the following day.

Two other letters written and sent by the respondent to prisoner Bebania were presented in evidence. The first, dated December 27, 1953, stated that Bebania’s papers were in the hands of Dr. Roque (the former Acting Executive Secretary) and that the respondent would definitely know the action of the President by December 29, 1953. The second, dated January 30, 1954, expressed respondent’s regrets for his failure to secure the desired pardon and set forth a fresh remise “to do all that is possible” and to send Bebania’s papers to me. In this same letter, Bebania was requested to deliver his best “Texas” rooster to the bearer thereof “because he is the one helping me” (respondent). Bebania admitted orally that he did not deliver the rooster requested.

Prisoner Bebania testified further that on September 16, 1954, he was visited by Ventura Malayao (his uncle) and Augusto Paragua who informed him that they had been requested by the respondent to induce him to withdraw his complaint and retract his statement about having given money to the

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respondent; and that he accompanied them to the office of the prison superintendent who told them that the matter was already beyond his jurisdiction, the same having been referred to the Department of Justice. The prison superintendent corroborated Bebania's testimony on this point.

In his defense the respondent declared that he had not seen prisoner Bebania since the latter's conviction for parricide eight years before and that he had never received anything from Bebania. To explain his request for ₱200 in his letter of December 22, 1953, the respondent presented Atty. Ramon Encarnacion, who declared that the respondent went to his office several times to secure his services in connection with Bebania's pardon case; that he requested the respondent to ask from Bebania some money for expenses but that none came; and that the respondent had requested him to follow up Bebania's papers in Malacañang, but that when he went there he found out that no application had been filed for Bebania's pardon.

The respondent alleged that the "Texas" rooster he had asked from Bebania was not intended for himself but for his two office mates as a gift, which allegation was confirmed by the latter. He also presented Bebania's uncle, Ventura Malayao, who declared that he came to Manila voluntarily upon being shown a copy of the letter of the Secretary of Justice informing the respondent of Bebania's charges; that Bebania told him that the former was "just mad" at the respondent for the latter's failure to obtain the desired release; and that no money had in fact been given to the respondent.

It is undisputed that prisoner Bebania solicited respondent's help to obtain his release from prison; that the respondent asked from Bebania the amount of ₱200 and a "Texas" rooster; and that the rooster was never delivered to the respondent.

As to whether or not Bebania actually gave ₱200 to the respondent, the fact that prison regulations prohibit possession of money by prisoners and that the prisoners are subjected to periodic unannounced inspection by the prison authorities—so that it could hardly have been possible for Bebania to have accumulated so substantial an amount—would seem to indicate the falsity of Bebania's claim. Moreover, Bebania has shown himself rather wanting in truthfulness by inserting in his letters to the respondent false statements calculated to evoke the latter's sympathy.

But whether or not the respondent actually received the ₱200, his proven acts show an intent to derive profit from the prisoner's plight. Like Bebania, he has proven himself lacking in truthfulness. For instance, he admitted that he had no intention of following the former President in Baguio and that he meant to send Atty. Encarnacion instead, whereas in his letter to Bebania of December 22, 1953, he gave the impression that he himself might do so. He also admitted that Mr. Abad, the bearer of his letter to Bebania dated January 20, 1954, and designated there as "the one helping him" had had nothing to do with the respondent's supposed efforts to obtain Bebania's release.

The alleged participation in this case of Atty. Encarnacion has not been sufficiently shown. On this point the respondent appears to have involved himself in gross contradiction. Thus, at one time, he alleged that he wished to show that there was a lawyer helping him in the case so that Bebania would know that the ₱200 was not meant for himself. At another time, he declared that he did not wish Bebania to know that he had "hired" a lawyer, as Bebania was of the impression that he could do everything by himself. The conclusion that respondent requested and sought the amount of ₱200 for his own use and benefit is therefore very difficult to resist.

The sum total of the efforts exerted by the respondent in behalf of Bebania consisted, it appears, in writing and filing two petitions for executive clemency, the last of which was denied by the President on June 23, 1954. Whatever expenses these efforts entailed could not possibly have come up to ₱200. As to his request for a fighting cock, even on the assumption that it was really intended for his co-employees, the cold fact remains that he again unconscionably sought to take advantage of a poverty-stricken prisoner by attempting to take away the latter's poor possessions.

The foregoing amply shows that the respondent is guilty of the charge. While respondent's actuations in the premises had no connection with the discharge of his official duties and while he may not have actually succeeded in obtaining what he sought to obtain, yet his acts clearly show his moral unfitness for public service. Observance of the highest standards of personal integrity and decorum required of all public officials if the Government is to deserve the trust and confidence of the people. A fiscal, a vital part of the machinery for the administration of justice, who deceives a prisoner hungry for freedom and seeks to extract from him what little he possesses certainly falls far too short of those standards.

Wherefore, Mr. Primitivo P. Cammayo is hereby removed from office as assistant fiscal of Manila, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 74**

**CREATING A SPECIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE MOTOR VEHICLES OFFICE TO IMPLEMENT THE REVISED MOTOR VEHICLE LAW AND TO IMPROVE THE OPERATIONAL SETUP AND SERVICES THEREOF**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Special Executive Committee for the Motor Vehicles Office to effectuate the immediate implementation of the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the Special Presidential Committee on the Motor Vehicles Office and the Motor Vehicle Law on June 30, 1954, pursuant to Administrative Order No. 28, dated May 22, 1954.

1. The Special Executive Committee shall be composed of the following:

The Acting Chief, Motor Vehicles Office .....	Chairman
The Deputy Auditor General, representing the General Auditing Office .....	Member
The Deputy Budget Commissioner, representing the Budget Commission .....	"
The Presidential Complaints and Action Committee Legal Officer and Chief, Investigation Branch representing the Presidential Complaints and Action Committee .....	"
Mr. Benito Legarda, Technical Assistant, Office of the President .....	"

2. The Committee is authorized, subject to existing laws and regulations, to introduce such innovations and make such changes in the personnel assignment, office forms, policies and procedures of the Motor Vehicles Office as may carry out more effectively the intent and provisions of the laws on motor vehicles, and promote and maintain integrity, efficiency, economy and maximum utilization of personnel effort in its services and operations.

3. The Committee is further authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, or upon any officer or employee thereof, for such assistance and information as it may require in the performance of its work, and, for the purpose of securing such information, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers, or records thereof.

4. The Committee may submit partial reports and recommendations from time to time, but it shall complete and submit a final report not later than six months from the date hereof. Its final report shall summarize the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the Special Presidential Committee on the Motor Vehicles Office and the Motor Vehicle Law, listing the recommendations which have been implemented and those which have not been implemented and the reasons therefor.

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 75**  
**REMOVING MR. IGNACIO T. CUI AS CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, CALBAYOG CITY,**  
**FOR ELECTIONEERING (PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY)**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Ignacio T. Cui, Chief of the Fire Department of Calbayog City, for electioneering (partisan political activity) during the national election held in November, 1953. Specifically, the respondent is charged with having (1) acted as campaign manager of the Liberal Party in Calbayog City; (2) appointed leaders of the Liberal Party in various districts, barrios and sitios in said city, issuing certificates of appointment duly signed by him as campaign manager; and (3) distributed typhoon relief goods at the polling place on election day, thereby creating a scandal therein.

The records of investigation submitted by the special investigator of the above charges show that the respondent was then and still is an active member of the Liberal Party; that he had been in politics since voting age; that the Board of Directors of the Liberal Party of Calbayog City appointed him as campaign manager of the party in said city during the election held on November 10, 1953; that he accepted the said position of campaign manager; that he consented to the use of the facsimile of his signature to be stamped on the certificates of appointment of barrio leaders of the Liberal Party; and that he took a hand in the distribution before election day, of relief goods intended for typhoon victims.

The law prohibits officers and employees in the civil service, whether classified or unclassified, permanent or temporary, except those holding elective positions, from engaging directly or indirectly in partisan political activity or take part in any election except to vote (Sec. 2, Art. XII, Constitution; Sec. 687, Revised Administrative Code).

I, therefore, find the respondent guilty of electioneering (partisan political activity).

In view of the foregoing, the respondent, Mr. Ignacio T. Cui, is hereby removed as Chief of the Fire Department of Calbayog City, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 76**

FURTHER AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 37, SERIES OF 1954, AS AMENDED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 62, SAME SERIES, ENTITLED “CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE LAW NATIONALIZING THE RETAIL TRADE.”

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby further amend Administrative Order No. 37, series of 1954, as amended by Administrative Order No. 62, same series, so as to include Atty. Efren V. Mendoza as additional member of the Committee created therein.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 77**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES AGAINST  
MAYOR ARSENIO H. LACSON OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to investigate the charges filed against Mayor Arsenio H. Lacson of the City of Manila by Messrs. Francis Yuseco, Gonzalo Santos Rivera, Eriberto Remigio, Hermenegildo Gonzaga, Fausto Alberto, Justo Ibay, Leonardo Garcia, Ruperto Cristobal and Marciano Santos, all members of the Municipal Board of the City of Manila, involving dishonesty, oppression and misconduct in office with several specifications. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Vicente G. Sinco, Dean, College of Law, University of the Philippines .....	Chairman
Hon. Pedro M. Gimenez, Deputy Auditor General .....	Member
Mr. Felix Antonio, Special Prosecutor, Department of Justice .....	Member

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 78**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT A NATION-WIDE SURVEY**  
**OF THE EFFECTS OF THE MINIMUM WAGE LAW.**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to conduct a nation-wide survey of the effects of the Minimum Wage Law and to ascertain the actual social and economic conditions arising from the operation of said law. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Sotero Cabahug .....	Chairman
Dean Jorge C. Bocobo .....	Member
Dr. Gaudencio Garcia .....	"
Dr. Amando Dalisay .....	"
Rev. Fr. Pacifico Ortiz, S. J. ....	"
Commissioner Enrique M. Fernando .....	"

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within the shortest time possible.

For the purpose of the nation-wide survey, the Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 79**  
**DESIGNATING THE NATIONAL RIZAL DAY COMMITTEE.**

WHEREAS, it is necessary to celebrate the 58th Anniversary on December 30, 1954, of the martyrdom of our greatest hero and patriot, Jose Rizal, so that his life, labors and death will continue to inspire and guide us in our individual and national life;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby call upon all our people to observe this year's anniversary of Rizal's death with appropriate ceremonies designed to arouse greater devotion to his ideals.

I hereby designate the following as members of the National Rizal Day Committee:

Hon. Gregorio Hernandez, Jr., Secretary of Education .....	Chairman
Hon. Eleuterio Adevos, Secretary of Labor .....	Member
Hon. Pacita M. Warns, Social Welfare Administrator .....	"
Hon. Jesus G. Barrara, Undersecretary of Justice .....	"
Hon. J. V. Cruz, Press Secretary .....	"
Mr. Manuel Gonzales, Chairman, Board of Directors, Philippine Charity Sweepstakes .....	"
Dr. Vidal A. Tan, President, University of the Philippines .....	"
Hon. Teodoro Evangelista, Grand Commander, Knights of Rizal .....	"
Mr. Federico Calero, Grand Commander, Manila Chapter, Knights of Rizal .....	"
Mr. V. Lontok .....	Member-Executive Secretary

to make all arrangements necessary for the fitting celebration of the day all over the Philippines and to secure the cooperation of all government and private instrumentalities to insure its success.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 80**  
**CREATING A PRESIDENTIAL ACTION COMMITTEE ON SULU AFFAIRS.**

WHEREAS, socio-economic problems in the province of Sulu demand immediate solution through the concerted and coordinated efforts of the different departments and offices of the Government in the execution of socio-economic projects;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a Presidential Action Committee on Sulu Affairs composed of the following:

The Governor of Sulu Province .....	Chairman
A representative of the Department of National Defense .....	Vice-Chairman and Coordinator
A representative of the Department of Justice .....	Member
Two representatives, Department of Finance (Customs, & Provincial Treasurer) .....	Member
A representative of the Department of Public Works and Communications .....	Member
A representative of the Department of Education .....	Member
A representative of the Department of Health .....	Member
Three representatives, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Lands, Fisheries, Forestry) .....	Member
A representative of Social Welfare Administration .....	Member
A representative of the Office of Economic Coordination .....	Member
A representative of the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration .....	Member
The Provincial Commander, PC. ....	Member

The Committee shall from time to time, in the study and implementation of projects, consult with prominent residents and the people of the province and locality.

The Committee shall study, plan, coordinate and execute the projects on education, health, land surveys and resettlement, public works, social aid and welfare, and labor placement directed by the President, and such other socio-economic measures as it may deem necessary for the amelioration of the people of Sulu.

The Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency, or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its duties and functions.

The Committee shall render a quarterly report on the progress of its activities to the President.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 81**  
**DISMISSING THE ADMINISTRATIVE CASE AGAINST COL. TELESFORO TENORIO,**  
**CHIEF OF POLICE OF MANILA, AND REINSTATING HIM IN OFFICE.**

In view of the acquittal of Col. Telesforo Tenorio, Chief of Police of Manila, of the crime of qualified theft of which he was accused in Criminal Case No. 29053 of the Court of First Instance of Manila, after the court had found that he did not commit the said offense, and as the act imputed to him in that case is the basis of the administrative case filed against him with this Office, by reason of which he was suspended, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby dismiss the administrative case against Col. Telesforo Tenorio and reinstate him in office immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 21st day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 82**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE CONDITIONS OF INTRAMUROS  
AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO ITS TREATMENT AND DISPOSITION.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee composed of the following:

Mr. Anselmo T. Alquinto, Director of Planning .....	Chairman
Mr. Andres O. Hizon, Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	Member
Mr. Juan Nakpil, Architect .....	"
Mr. Oscar Arellano, Architect .....	"
Mr. Carlos Da Silva, Architect .....	"

to study the conditions obtaining in the Walled City in Manila, otherwise known as Intramuros, and to make recommendations as to the best method of dealing with the said place in connection with the city planning and improvement, taking into consideration the best possible way of utilizing the same to advantage under present circumstances, without totally obliterating its historical and cultural significance.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest possible time.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 83**  
**EXONERATING VICE-MAYOR MANUEL VILLANUEVA OF BACOLOD CITY**

This is an administrative case against Vice-Mayor Manuel Villanueva of Bacolod City, for (1) violation of Section 53 of the Revised Election Code (carrying a pistol during the day of the voting on November 10, 1953 within thirty meters from the polling places of Precincts Nos. 65 and 65-A of Bacolod City); (2) violation of the executive order prohibiting the carrying of firearms during election; (3) illegal possession of firearm; and (4) carrying firearm without valid permit (distinct from permit to possess firearm). These charges were investigated by a special investigator of this Office.

Regarding the first charge, it appears that at about 10:30 on the morning of November 10, 1953 (election day), Sergeants Prudencio Blase and Salvador Cañada of the Philippine Constabulary confiscated from Vice-Mayor Villanueva, who was then on inspection of Precincts Nos. 65 and 65-A located at Barrio Sto. Niño, Bacolod City, a Colt pistol, Cal. 38, Serial No. 71372, together with the provisional permit to carry the said firearm issued on November 2, 1952 by the Chief of Police of Bacolod City. There exists a dispute as to the precise place and manner of the confiscation of the said pistol. The complainant and his witnesses claimed that Sergeants Blase and Cañada and Pfc. Enrique Rife apprehended the respondent with the pistol tucked in his waist about 4 meters away from the polling places of Precincts Nos. 65 and 65-A. On the other hand, the respondent claimed that in the course of his inspection of precincts in his capacity as acting mayor, he stopped his car at Barrio Sto. Niño at about 10:30 a.m. on November 10, 1953, at a distance of between 40 to 42 meters away from the polling places of Precincts Nos. 65 and 65-A, and that while he was standing and leaning at the car to observe the surroundings, Sgt. Cañada approached and asked him his revolver telling him that he (Cañada) received information that he (respondent) was carrying a revolver; that the respondent, acknowledging he was carrying a revolver, ordered forthwith his driver, Patrolman Octavio to get it from the front compartment of the car; that he delivered it to Sgt. Cañada who returned the revolver to him (respondent) after seeing the provisional permit issued by the chief of police; that later on Sgt. Cañada returned telling him that he was ordered by Sgt. Blase to get back the pistol; and that he handed the pistol to Sgt. Cañada. This testimony was corroborated by Patrolman Octavio and Mr. Jaime Batapa, MPM Coordinator for Bacolod City.

The Chairmen of the Board of Election Inspectors in Precincts Nos. 65 and 65-A and the Poll Clerk in the latter precinct testified to the effect that they had not seen Vice-Mayor Villanueva near the polling place in their respective precinct during the whole day on November 10, 1953; and that the election therein had been peaceful and orderly and no untoward incidents took place. The minutes of the proceedings of the said boards do not record any confiscation of firearm during the day of the voting. The ocular inspection conducted in the premises revealed that the polling places were not clearly visible from the place where Sgt. Blase parked his car, because of the houses in between as well as tall trees with protruding branches surrounding the polling places so that it would have been almost impossible for Sgt. Blase to see people and what they were doing near the said polling places.



After carefully going over the evidence on record, I find that the respondent's contention that the confiscation of his firearm took place beyond the thirty-meter distance from the polling places of Precincts Nos. 65 and 65-A, is sustained by a clear preponderance of the evidence.

The other charges against the respondent, for violation of the executive order prohibiting carrying of firearm, illegal possession of firearm, and carrying firearm without permit are interrelated to each other and may be discussed jointly.

The records show that the respondent donated to the Police Department the pistol above-described, which was reissued to him by the Chief of Police of Bacolod City under provisional permit on November 2, 1953; that it was this same pistol that he carried on the morning of November 10, 1953, together with his provisional permit, which reads:

“This is to certify that Mr. Manuel M. Villanueva, Vice Mayor, City of Bacolod is authorized to carry firearm, Colt, Automatic Super 38, with Serial Number 71372, as service arm in connection with his official duties as such.

“This authority will remain in force while he is vested with such authority and while he remains to be in active duty in the service with this Department”.

Executive Order No. 290, series of 1949, as amended by Executive Orders Nos. 294 and 296, same series, prohibit private parties from carrying their licensed firearms outside of their respective residences without special permit from the nearest Constabulary headquarters. It does not apply to peace officers.

The evidence shows that the respondent went on inspection of polling places in the interest of peace and order in the morning of the election day in the honest belief that he was an Acting Mayor, Mayor Amante, then concurrently acting provincial governor of Negros Occidental, being then on official trip in the southern part of the province. Whether or not he was legally the acting mayor on that day and therefore entitled to carry a firearm, is immaterial in the determination of his guilt, for there can be no dispute as to the fact that he was a peace officer under Section 25 of Commonwealth Act No. 326, otherwise known as the Charter of Bacolod City, which provides that “the chief of police, all city officers, and all members of the police force and secret service shall be peace officers”, etc. As Vice-Mayor and peace officer, he was authorized to carry a firearm. An examination of the phraseology of the provisional permit abovequoted issued by the Chief of Police shows that the said permit was issued to the respondent as vice-mayor and peace officer in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

In view of the foregoing, the respondent is hereby exonerated from the aforementioned charges against him. As he is now under preventive suspension, his immediate reinstatement into the service is hereby ordered.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 84**

DIRECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE,  
AND THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE, TO BE GUIDED CLOSELY BY REPUBLIC  
ACT NO. 708 IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE, PARTICULARLY IN THE SELECTION, PROMOTION,  
AND ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TO STRICTLY ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS  
OF SAID ACT.

WHEREAS, the public interest requires that the Foreign Service of the Republic be staffed by qualified personnel of established competence and integrity;

WHEREAS, in order to achieve this objective and to provide guarantees for the security of their tenure of office, it is necessary to insure that appointments of said personnel are based on merit;

WHEREAS, to preserve efficiency and maintain morale of said personnel, it is necessary that appointments, promotions and assignments in the service be based on demonstrated ability which shall be ascertained in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 708, otherwise known as the "Foreign Service Act of the Philippines" was enacted to carry out the foregoing objectives, and requires, among other things, that appointments of Foreign Affairs Officers shall be made after competitive examinations conducted by the Board of Foreign Service Examiners (Section 1(c), Part B, Title III).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby direct the Department of Foreign Affairs, the General Auditing Office, and the Bureau of Civil Service, to be hereafter guided closely by Republic Act No. 708, in conjunction with applicable civil, service rules, in the administration of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Service, particularly in the selection, promotion and assignment of its personnel and to strictly enforce the provisions of said Act.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs is also directed to proceed as soon as possible with the organization of the Board of Foreign Service Examiners which shall enter into the immediate performance of its duties prescribed in Section 2, Part B, Title II, of the aforementioned Act.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 85**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 51, DATED AUGUST 5, 1954, BY REDUCING  
THE PERIOD OF THE SUSPENSION OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR GEDEON G. QUIJANO  
OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby modify, in view of the attendant circumstances of the case, the dispositive portion of Administrative Order No. 51, dated August 5, 1954, by reducing the penalty of suspension for a period of 6 months therein imposed upon the respondent to suspension already undergone, corresponding to the period from August 6 to November 30, 1954, inclusive.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 86**  
**REMOVING MR. FILEMON F. BUSA FROM OFFICE AS CHIEF OF POLICE OF BUTUAN CITY.**

This refers to the administrative cases against Mr. Filemon F. Busa, Chief of Police of Butuan City, for (1) “official misconduct” on three counts, to wit: (a) electioneering; (b) leaving the territory of Butuan City without the permission of the City Mayor; and (c) betting in a licensed cockpit, and (2) “acts of immorality”.

Referring to the first charge, I find that Count (a) thereof – electioneering – has not been sufficiently substantiated by the evidence of record. As regards Counts (b) and (c), however, which are interrelated, the evidence shows that on February 3, 1954, which was the date of the town fiesta of the municipality of Cabadbaran, Agusan, the respondent left the territorial limits of the City of Butuan and went to Cabadbaran without the permission of the City Mayor, and that, once in Cabadbaran, he entered the town cockpit and made bettings on cockfights.

The acts of the respondent in entering the Cabadbaran cockpit and betting in the cockfights although, in a strict sense, incompatible with the dignity of his position as chief of police, cannot legally be made the basis of administrative action against him for the reason that betting in licensed cockpits is legal. However, his leaving the territorial jurisdiction of his city without the permission of the City Mayor constitutes “abandonment of post”. His guilt is aggravated by the fact that as Chief of Police of the then municipality of Butuan (now Butuan City) he was also found guilty of “abandonment of post” for having left, without official sanction, the territorial limits of his municipality and gone to the municipality of Cabadbaran, and for this irregularity he was required to resign with prejudice to reinstatement as peace officer. The decision, however, was reconsidered by the Commissioner of Civil Service in the sense that instead of being required to resign, he was made to pay a fine equivalent to one month’s salary, with the stern warning that repetition of the offense would be considered sufficient cause for his dismissal.

As regards charge No. 2, it has been proved that the respondent became a widower in 1947 when his first wife, Fidela Dellorosa died; that on December 27 of the same year, he married Polquiera Esma of Macrohon, Leyte; that a few weeks after this second marriage, he deserted his wife, for which reason she left the conjugal dwelling located at Silongan Street, Butuan City, and went back to her hometown where she is still living; and that notwithstanding the fact that his marriage to said Polquiera Esma has not been legally dissolved, he has been, since 1953, living openly and publicly in his own house with another woman named Consuelo Valmores, the two holding themselves out to the community as husband and wife.

In view of all the foregoing, I find the respondent Filemon F. Busa, Chief of Police of Butuan City, guilty of misconduct in office by abandoning his post and of immorality. Having thereby shown himself unfit to remain in the public service as a peace officer, he is hereby removed from office effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

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Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 87**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 86, DATED DECEMBER 2, 1954,  
BY CONSIDERING MR. FILEMON F. BUSA, CHIEF OF POLICE OF BUTUAN CITY,  
AS RESIGNED FROM THE SERVICE.

In view of the length of service rendered to the government by the respondent, Mr. Filemon F. Busa, Chief of Police of Butuan City, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby modify Administrative Order No. 86, dated December 2, 1954, removing him from office, by considering him as resigned from the service, without prejudice to his receiving whatever rights and benefits he may be entitled to under existing laws.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 88  
CREATING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BACKPAY CLAIMS

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Special Committee on Backpay Claims to introduce such innovations and make such changes, conformably with existing laws, in the personnel assignment, operational set-up, and office policies and procedures of the Backpay Unit, Bureau of the Treasury, Department of Finance, as may bring about the speedy and efficient processing, disposition and satisfaction of backpay claims under Republic Act No. 304, as amended by Republic Acts Nos. 800 and 897.

1. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Mr. Gregorio Licaros .....	Chairman
Mr. Nicanor Maronilla-Seva.....	Member
Capt. Antonio S. Vinluan .....	Member

2. The Treasurer of the Philippines and all other officials and employees at the Backpay Unit, Bureau of the Treasury, are hereby enjoined to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Special Committee and its Consultants on Backpay Claims. Technical assistance in the work of this Committee will be furnished by the Budget Commissioner.

3. The Committee is further authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, or upon any officer or employee thereof, for such assistance as it may need in the performance of its work.

4. The Committee may submit partial reports and recommendations from time to time, but it shall complete and submit a final report not later than six months from the date hereof. Its final report shall state among other things the conditions of affairs in the Backpay Unit before and after the implementation of the remedial measures deemed necessary and practicable by the Committee.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
President of the Philippines

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 89**

DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE CREATED UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 82,  
DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1954, TO STUDY THE PRACTICABILITY OF ESTABLISHING  
AN INDUSTRIAL ZONE OUTSIDE OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby direct the committee created under Administrative Order No. 82, dated November 23, 1954, to study also the practicability of establishing an industrial zone outside of the City of Manila, but close enough to it to be easily accessible to the people thereof, in order to prepare for the expansion of industrial activities that may be brought about by the impending flow of foreign capital into the Philippines caused by favorable business conditions.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest possible time.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1954). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 90**  
**EXONERATING MR. ANTONIO M. CASTRO, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**  
**OF THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.**

Mr. Antonio M. Castro, Deputy Commissioner of the National Employment Service, is charged with having approved a voucher on May 12, 1954, wherein he falsely certified that the salary claimed by one Miss Natividad Casals, Chief of the Field Supervision Division, National Employment Service, was an expense lawfully incurred by the Government for services rendered by her in the National Employment Service from December 11, 1953, to April 30, 1954; and with having violated standard office procedure as the voucher should have been signed either by the Administrative Officer or the Commissioner of the National Employment Service.

Miss Natividad Casals was proceeded against administratively for submitting the voucher above mentioned and for attempting to embezzle public funds through falsification of official documents. Her case was submitted by the Secretary of Labor to the Commissioner of Civil Service for decision in accordance with law, and on October 27, 1954, the Commissioner of Civil Service found the charges against Miss Casals unfounded and dropped the case. In dismissing the case, the Commissioner of Civil Service stated that the amount being claimed by Miss Casals would be correct, if she had not been prevented from assuming the duties of her position; that the failure of Miss Casals to render service either in the Social Welfare Administration or in the National Employment Service was not due to her fault but because she was prevented from performing her duties as Chief of the Field Supervision Division, and that Miss Casals was always available for service in the National Employment Service.

Consequently, respondent could not have committed any irregularity, much less falsity, in taking action on the salary voucher of Miss Casals.

WHEREFORE, the administrative case against Mr. Antonio M. Castro is hereby dropped and he is likewise exonerated of the charge against him.

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 91**  
**REPRIMANDING MR. RUBEN A. VILLALUZ, ACTING CHIEF, MOTOR VEHICLES OFFICE.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Ruben A. Villaluz, Acting Chief, Motor Vehicles Office, for dishonesty.

It appears that during the months of May and August, 1954, and the period from September 1 to 15, 1954, the respondent used a government vehicle operated and maintained with funds appropriated under the law. For the same periods he collected his monthly transportation allowance of ₱100.00.

The respondent explains that he used the car most of the time in Manila and the suburbs in the apprehension of violators of the Motor Vehicle Law and traffic rules and regulations. He also states that all records of his travels while using a government car as well as his voucher for his transportation allowances were duly accomplished and transmitted to the Accounting Officer and the Auditor of the Motor Vehicles Office in accordance with the standing rules and regulations.

Respondent's explanation is not entirely satisfactory. Having used a government car during the periods above indicated, he was not entitled to transportation allowance for the same periods. However, I am inclined to believe that he did not act fraudulently nor in bad faith, it appearing that he submitted to the proper officials all the records of his trips on a government car and his vouchers for his transportation allowances.

Wherefore, the respondent is hereby severely reprimanded and warned that commission of a similar offense will be dealt with drastically. He is hereby required to refund the transportation allowances which he collected during the periods he used a government car.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 92**

CONSIDERING MR. SAMSON G. TAMPARONG, CHIEF OF POLICE OF OZAMIS CITY,  
AS RESIGNED FROM THE SERVICE.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Samson G. Tamparong, Chief of Police of Ozamis City, who is charged in separate complaints filed by Messrs. Mike Macaombos and Pedro Parojinog, Jr. with (1) persecution of certain members of the Ozamis City Police Department; (2) electioneering; and (3) maladministration of the municipal jail.

For insufficiency of evidence, the charges of persecution of certain members of the city police force, and maladministration of the municipal jail are hereby dismissed.

With respect to the charge of electioneering, the evidence of record discloses that on November 3, 1953, on the occasion of a political rally of the Nacionalista Party in Ozamis City, the respondent was seen driving the jeep of Candidate William Chiongbian bearing a streamer with the following inscription: "Vote for the LP – the unbeatable team". He was also seen in the company of Liberal Party leaders in the poblacion of Tangub, Misamis Occidental, during the town fiesta on September 29, 1953.

The record also reveals that the respondent approached Lt. Guillermo Anonas and Patrolman Simeon Rivera, members of the police force of the same city, who were then facing possible prosecution for discharge of firearm and infidelity in the custody of prisoners, respectively, and promised them that no criminal charges would be filed in the court against them, provided that they vote for the Liberal Party candidates.

The act of the respondent in persuading his subordinates to vote for the candidates of the Liberal Party was a clear violation of the provisions of Section 687 of the Revised Administrative Code, prohibiting officers and employees in the civil service, whether classified or unclassified, permanent or temporary, except those holding elective positions, from engaging directly or indirectly in partisan political activity or take part in any election except to vote. Furthermore, it was a highly improper act for the respondent as chief of police of a chartered city to be seen driving the jeep of a candidate during the heat of a political campaign.

Wherefore, Mr. Samson G. Tamparong is hereby considered resigned as Chief of Police of Ozamis City, effective upon receipt of notice hereof, without prejudice to receiving whatever rights and benefits he may be entitled to under existing laws.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 93**  
**REPRIMANDING MR. EDUARDO TAYLOR AS GENERAL MANAGER**  
**OF THE CEBU PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Eduardo Taylor, general manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Company (CEPOC), who is charged by Congressman Ramon Durano and Messrs. Ramon Ros, Galileo Sotto, Carlos Ramirez and Venancio Dungca with a number of irregularities, including persecution, favoritism, misappropriation and electioneering. Upon my instructions, the charges were investigated by the Department of Justice whose investigator made a thorough inquiry in the premises and submitted an exhaustive report on the case. The Secretary of Justice finds the report to be in accordance with the evidence presented, and I agree with him. For obvious reasons, only those charges wherein the respondent has been found to be somehow wanting or remiss in the discharge of his duties will be taken up here.

Under Congressman Durano's charge that the respondent caused the purchase of low-quality coal at higher cost, it appears that in the resolution of the board of directors of the CEPOC dated March 3, 1949, resuming the purchase of Batan (Albay) coal, it was provided that such purchase would be at ₱13 per ton f.o.b.. Batan, "the Cebu Portland Cement Company to shoulder the transportation expenses from Batan to Cebu, which will be approximately ₱10 per ton." From the tenor of the resolution the corporation could have contracted for the transportation of the coal to bring the cost thereof to the lowest possible figure. However, it left the matter entirely in the hands of the supplier who was automatically paid a flat rate of ₱10 for freightage for every ton delivered. As it was possible that the cost of freight could be less than ₱10 per ton in view of the increase of bottoms from year to year since liberation, respondent would seem to be negligent in allowing the automatic payment of ₱10 per ton for freightage without making or ordering an inquiry into the reasonableness of the rate and whether it was the lowest obtainable. Had he done so, the "loss" imputed to him could have been avoided. However, no proof has been adduced that the company might have saved any amount had it contracted for the transportation of the coal itself, as it was possible too that the rate remained stationary at ₱10 per ton.

Respondent is also charged with having committed acts tending to corrupt and unduly influence the electorate at the expense of the corporation in (a) that he directed, under pain of dismissal if they refused, the officers, employees and laborers of the corporation to vote for the former President and other candidates of the Liberal Party in the last general elections and (b) that he utilized the sum of ₱100,000 voted by the board of directors for the repair of the roads to the company coal mines in certain municipalities of Cebu for the purpose of buying votes for the abovementioned candidates.

In his defense the respondent denied ever issuing the orders attributed to him in any of the meetings attended by him, although he admitted making known his position in the last elections at said meetings, in the sense that he was, as usual, for the Administration. I am convinced that the respondent did not give the orders in the manner and tenor described in the charge. However, there are strong indications that in his own clever way he intended all along to carry his subordinates to his side of

the political fence. Four or five days immediately preceding the last elections he went on an inspection trip to the various company mines and called to a conference the staff members thereof, at the close of which he manifested that he was personally for the Administration. While it may be true that at no time did he ever request his subordinates to vote for the same candidates he was then supporting, his acts and manifestations more than suggested his intention which his subordinates could ill afford to ignore. Although he was careful to avoid making a direct and open approach, he nevertheless attempted to reach his objective through friendly and subtle means. His acts, though not strictly speaking illegal, were nonetheless improper. Let it be stated in fairness to him that although by the nature of his position he was not subject to the strict rules of the Civil Service, he did not impose his will on his subordinates nor openly abuse his influence over them.

Regarding the second portion of the electioneering charge, the record shows that upon the recommendation of the respondent the CEPOC board of directors in a resolution dated September 18, 1953 (Exh. S), appropriated the sum of ₱100,000 for the “repairs and improvement of the roads and bridges in Danao, Arga, Uling Coal Mines, the marble quarries, and in the cement plant.” Witnesses testified that those roads and bridges needed no repair by October 1953, the same being then in good and passable condition. Payrolls were also presented, showing that a total of 9,915 laborers were employed for the purpose at a total cost of ₱87,101.90 to the corporation.

The respondent explained that his recommendation was based on his personal observations and on the persistent reports of his technical men in the field that due to the bad condition of the roads caused by the continuous rain in Cebu the mines could not operate at a low cost and their vehicles were constantly damaged; that before submitting the matter to the board he first inquired from the director of public works, who was at the same time a member of the board, whether his office could undertake the job but the latter suggested that it would be better for the corporation itself to do it; that after the amount had been set aside, he had nothing more to do with the execution and completion of the work, much less in the employment of the laborers, as he had left the same to his general mine superintendent in Cebu. Respondent was corroborated on material points by the latter who went further to claim that as general mine superintendent he had sufficient authority to appoint daily laborers and that such authority could be delegated by him to the resident mining engineers who in fact appointed the laborers involved herein.

From the evidence presented I am satisfied that the respondent recommended in good faith the appropriation of the amount in question because he was convinced of the necessity of repairing the company’s property referred to. There is no evidence whatsoever that in the disbursement of the amount he took orders from the Administrator of Economic Coordination then. Neither is there proof that he had anything to do with the actual hiring of the laborers or the manner in which they were chosen. However, the disbursement of the fund was made under circumstances smacking of the “pork barrel” system for political patronage for which respondent must have his share of the responsibility as head of the office, not to mention that the appropriation was made upon his initiative. Thus, the expenditure was made from October 16 to November 7, 1953, when political campaigns were at their feverish heights; thousands of laborers, almost 10,000 of them, worked in shifts for three or four days for a period of three weeks; and almost forty per cent of them were without any tools to work with.

It is lamentable that although corresponding reports on the repairs were in due course submitted to the respondent who could not have failed to notice the irregular manner in which the amount was expended, he being actually in Cebu from November 7, 1953, to election day and in fact voted there, he did not take any measures to hold his subordinates to account but chose to seek shelter under the claim that the company used to employ laborers much bigger in number and that the laborers were hired at the discretion of the officials in charge of the projects.



The foregoing shows that the respondent has carried his political conviction beyond proper bounds and that he has been remiss in the discharge of his duties. In view thereof, he is hereby severely reprimanded with a warning to be more scrupulous and careful in the future; otherwise, a more drastic action will be taken against him.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 94**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES AGAINST  
MR. RUBEN A. VILLALUZ, ACTING CHIEF, MOTOR VEHICLES OFFICE.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to investigate the administrative charges filed against Mr. Ruben A. Villaluz, Acting Chief, Motor Vehicles Office of Manila, for maladministration, abuse of authority and incompetence as specified in the charges preferred against him by the Acting Secretary of Public Works and Communications on the basis of the complaints filed by Mr. Pedro M. de Castro, Acting Chief, Administrative Division, Motor Vehicles Office, Mr. Jose Punsal, Registrar, Motor Vehicles Office, Pasig, Rizal, and Mr. Vicente Ilagan. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Dr. Jesus Paredes, Technical Assistant, Office of the President .....	Chairman
Mr. Manuel K. Torres, Technical Assistant, Dept. of Public Works and Communications .....	Member
Mr. Nicolas Cuenca, Administrative Engineer, Bureau of Public Highways .....	Member

The Committee shall inform the respondent of the nature of the charges against him and give him opportunity to be heard and present his evidence in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Executive Order No. 370, series of 1941.

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

This Committee shall submit its report and recommendations within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 95**  
EXONERATING MARIANO VILLANUEVA, MEMBER  
OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF CAVITE.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Mariano Villanueva, Member of the Provincial Board of Cavite, for alleged grave abuse of power and serious misconduct in office in that he did wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously induce and convince Lino Silan, then a policeman of Indang, Mateo Fernal, Francisco Nobestro and Tomas Panganiban, to kidnap for ransom Antero Jocson of Naic, by promising them protection and immunity by virtue of his (respondent's) position and power.

This administrative case is based on the same facts as Criminal Case No. 11,867 against the respondent and others, for the offense of kidnapping, which is now pending before the Court of First Instance of Cavite.

The only witness presented for the complainant in the administrative investigation was Tomas Panganiban, one of the accused in the criminal case, who testified to the effect that the respondent and Mayor Baes were the masterminds of the kidnapping of Antero Jocson which took place on February 27, 1952 in the municipality of Naic, Cavite. The said witness involved himself in gross material contradictions. In his sworn statement before Justice of the Peace Nestorio Mojica of Naic, he stated that three weeks more or less after the kidnapping of Antero Jocson, at early dawn, Mayor Baes, Villanueva (respondent), Lino Silan, Sierra, Vicente Fidel and other companions went to his (Panganiban's) place in Dayne, Indang, and that there Mayor Baes instructed them to take Jocson to the river bank at Dayne, and tie him tightly to a tree to be ready for rescue by the party of Baes. However, during the investigation, said Panganiban testified that it was one of the boys of Lino Silan who gave the instructions to take Jocson to the river bank and that he (Panganiban) was informed that Baes and Villanueva and party would rescue the victim. In his affidavit dated June 24, 1954, the same witness stated that the respondent was not with Mayor Baes and his companions who went to his (Panganiban's) place one early dawn. In view of these material inconsistencies and considering the established principle that the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice must be accepted with extreme caution (*U.S. v. Manabat and Simeon*, 42 Phil. 569), I am constrained to disregard the statements of Panganiban.

The respondent contended that on February 27, 1952 when the kidnapping of Antero Jocson was planned and committed, he could not possibly have met Mayor Baes, Tomas Panganiban, Lino Silan, Mateo Nobestro, Vicente Fidel, and Engracio Sierra, for at that time he was in Bongabong, Nueva Ecija and appeared before Mayor Sixto Gumila of said municipality to swear to a tenancy agreement; and that on the following day, February 28, 1952, he returned to Cavite City and attended the regular session of the provincial board. For attending this session he collected his per diem and travelling expenses. This defense of the respondent is sustained by the evidence.

Assuming *arguendo*, that the respondent has committed the offense of kidnapping by induction, there was no sufficient evidence however, to show that the offense was committed in connection with the discharge of the duties of his office or in abuse thereof. At any rate, it is difficult to sustain

the proposition that the offense of kidnapping of which the respondent is accused could have been committed by him in connection with the discharge of the duties of his office, considering the fact that the principal duty of a member of the provincial board is to attend the sessions of the board and participate in its proceedings and that, unlike the provincial governor or the municipal mayor, he does not have executive functions. A strict construction of the law relating to suspension and removal of public officers is the universal rule. The reason for this stringent rule is said to be that the remedy is a drastic one and penal in nature. (*Cornejo v. Naval*, 54 Phil. 809; *Lacson v. Roque*, G.R. No. L-6225, promulgated on Jan. 10, 1953).

Wherefore, the respondent is hereby exonerated from the aforementioned charges against him. As he is under preventive suspension, his immediate reinstatement in office is hereby ordered, without prejudice to the final outcome of the Criminal Case No. 11,867 against him, for kidnapping.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 96**  
**DISMISSING THE CASE AGAINST LIEUTENANT COLONEL VICTOR H. DIZON**  
**AS CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATOR.**

On May 26, 1954, a committee was created to finish the investigation of the administrative charges against Lieutenant Colonel Victor H. Dizon of the Philippine Air Force for irregularities allegedly committed by him while he was Civil Aeronautics Administrator. During the investigation the complainant manifested in writing that he was no longer interested in the prosecution of the case, which manifestation the investigating committee considered as a withdrawal of the charges. In view thereof, and as the previous investigating body found nothing damaging against the respondent despite the extensive testimony and voluminous documentary evidence so far adduced by the complainant, the committee recommends the dismissal of this case against the respondent.

WHEREFORE, the case against Lieutenant Colonel Victor H. Dizon is hereby dismissed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 97**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 94, DATED JANUARY 31, 1955.

Administrative Order No. 94, dated January 31, 1955, creating a committee to investigate the administrative charges against Mr. Ruben A. Villaluz, Acting Chief, Motor Vehicles Office, is hereby amended so that the composition of the committee shall be as follows:

Dr. Jesus Paredes, Technical Assistant, Office of the President .....	Chairman
Mr. Adriano Lumontad, Office of the President .....	Member
Mr. Juan E. Divina, Office of the President .....	Member

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 98  
CREATING AN ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD

WHEREAS, the proposed revision of the Trade Agreement between the Philippines and the United States demands the creation of an entity to consider the effects of such revision upon the national economy and to study measures necessary to meet the resulting situation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create an Economic Planning Board composed of the following:

Hon. Miguel Cuaderno .....	Chairman
Hon. Jaime Hernandez .....	Member
Senator Jose P. Laurel .....	Member
Senator Gil J. Puyat .....	Member
Congressman Jose J. Roy .....	Member
Congressman Godofredo P. Ramos .....	Member
Mr. Filemon Rodriguez .....	Member
Mr. Toribio Teodoro .....	Member
Mr. Hans Menzi .....	Member
Mr. Hermenegildo B. Reyes .....	Member
Mr. Teodoro Valencia .....	Member

The functions of the Board shall be as follows:

1. Considering the major impact on the nation's economy of the revision of the Trade Agreement between the Philippines and the United States, to make a study of, and submit recommendations on, the present program of economic development and the activities of the various government agencies and instrumentalities which are related to or may have a bearing on economic development, devoting major attention to specific high priority developmental projects which the Government should promote;

2. To submit recommendations on the establishment of a tariff structure that will influence economic development;

3. To submit drafts of measures necessary to implement the revised economic relations between the Philippines and the United States, as contemplated in the new Trade Agreement between these two countries;

4. To submit recommendations on the necessary measures to encourage investment of domestic and foreign private capital for economic development; and

5. To review and submit recommendations on economic and financial policies.

The Board shall from time to time submit reports and recommendations on any of the matters included within the scope of its functions.



The Board is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, or upon any officer or employee thereof, for such assistance as it may need in the performance of its work.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 99**  
REVOKING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 70 DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1954,  
CONCERNING REGISTER OF DEEDS HIPOLITO BUENDIA OF BULACAN.

It appearing that Mr. Hipolito Buendia, Register of Deeds of Bulacan, was not given the benefit of a formal hearing as provided in Executive Order No. 370 dated September 29, 1941, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby revoke and set aside Administrative Order No. 70 dated November 1, 1954, which considers him as resigned from the service, and allow him to continue in office, without prejudice to the outcome of the re-investigation of the charges against him being conducted under the supervision of the Secretary of Justice.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 100**  
**REMOVING MESSRS. FRANCIS P. YUSECO, JUSTO I. IBAY AND RUPERTO S. CRISTOBAL**  
**AS COUNCILORS OF THE CITY OF MANILA.**

This is an administrative case against Councilors Francis P. Yuseco, Justo I. Ibay and Ruperto S. Cristobal, of the City of Manila, for alleged dishonesty in that for and in consideration of the approval by the Municipal Board of a resolution granting permit to the Lirio Terminal Market Association to establish a private market (“talipapa”) at a vacant site bounded by Elcano, Asuncion and Zaragoza streets, the said councilors obtained and received the amount of ₱5,000.00 from Juanita Lirio y Lanting, President of the said association.

The aforementioned charge was investigated by a committee composed of Dr. Gaudencio Garcia, as Chairman, Solicitor Ramon Avanceña and Atty. Jesus Paredes as members. After due investigation, the said committee found the charge substantiated and recommended the respondents’ dismissal from the service.

In substance, the complainant, Juanita Lirio testified that she approached Councilor Cristobal regarding her pending application to build a private market on a leased lot near the Divisoria Market, whereupon Cristobal took her to see Councilor Yuseco in the latter’s house. In Yuseco’s house, the three of them talked of the object of her visit and Yuseco told her that the desired resolution could be arranged on payment of ₱5,000.00. Lirio replied that she would consult the other members of her association, which she did. Soon after, she returned to Yuseco’s house accompanied by Felipe Pagaspas, one of her partners in the business, and agreed to pay the amount fixed by Councilor Yuseco, after she unsuccessfully tried to have it reduced. It was agreed in that meeting that of the stipulated amount, ₱2,500.00 would be paid before the passage of the proposed resolution and ₱2,500.00 thereafter. The first installment was to be paid to Councilor Ibay, Chairman of the Committee on Police, at the Bicolandia Restaurant on Taft Avenue on March 24, 1952. On that date, however, she was able to give Ibay only ₱2,100.00, but she promised to pay the balance the following day, and it was paid to Councilor Cristobal in his office in the City Hall. The second installment of ₱2,500.00 was paid to Yuseco personally on April 7, 1952, in the toilet room in his office.

Lirio declared that the payment to Ibay was made in the presence of Arsenio Gonzales, Norberto Almario and a confidential agent of Yuseco, while the payment to Cristobal was witnessed by Simeon Verder and the payment to Yuseco by Arsenio Gonzales and Feliciano Magtira.

Magtira testified that on April 7, 1952, he and Gonzales went with Lirio to Yuseco’s office and from the office moved to the toilet room; that in the toilet room, he handed Lirio ₱1,800.00 upon previous indication of Gonzales. He explained that Gonzales had told him to have this amount ready because Councilor Yuseco was asking for money. Magtira further testified that after he handed the money to Lirio, Yuseco came into the toilet room. He said, however, that he did not see Lirio give any money to Yuseco because he looked out of the window at the moment Lirio was said to have passed some cash to Yuseco. He also said that he did not hear the conversation between Lirio and Yuseco.

Arsenio Gonzales testified that he was in the toilet room and saw the delivery to Yuseco by Lirio of paper money in one-hundred peso rolls, some of which, after counting, Yuseco put in his wallet and some straight in his pockets. Gonzales also testified that he went to the Bicolandia Restaurant with Lirio and Almario and saw Lirio gave Ibay ₱2,100.00 of which ₱500.00 came from him; that he heard Ibay asked Almario who the witness was and Almario answered that he was a member of the Lirio Terminal Market Association.

Almario declared that he went to the Bicolandia Restaurant on request of Lirio who, he said, told him that they were going to discuss some business matters. He admitted that they met Ibay in that restaurant and that Ibay and he greeted each other. He also said that Lirio approached Ibay but denied that Lirio gave the Councilor any amount or that he (Almario) gave Lirio ₱800.00 as Lirio had testified.

Simeon Verder, who had made a sworn statement to the effect that he went to Cristobal's office with Lirio on March 25, 1952, and saw Lirio hand Cristobal ₱400.00, testified at the trial that he only had heard Lirio talk with Cristobal regarding the passage of the projected resolution. He denied that he had seen her giving the Councilor any money.

On the whole, the case depends on the veracity of the above witnesses; and it must be admitted that these witnesses' statements are replete with contradictions and "half-truths". Some of them showed at the investigation a marked tendency to back out of their previous sworn declarations or to lighten the full impact thereof. Lirio herself before the investigation started had made a written retraction of her first incriminating affidavits.

Lirio, however, explained that her change of front was exacted as a condition to the revival of the resolution in her favor, which had been revoked by another in favor of the owners of the site on which she proposed to erect a market. She explained that to her this was a "matter of life and death" and that she would make again another retraction if she were confronted with a similar proposition. Lirio's retraction is evidently based on an understandable human feeling. I, therefore, concur in the Committee's conclusion that her first statement as ratified by her in the formal hearing was the truth.

Two facts, however, stand out which can hardly be disputed; namely, (1) the complainant had no reason falsely to incriminate the respondents, and (2) the statement of expenses of the association for 1952 as shown in Exhibit B-1 as follows:

"March 1952 Expenses

March 24—Bicolandia (A. Gonzales-J. Lirio-Almario) permit & license (Ibay & Yuseco) .....	₱2,500.00
April 6—Rent of Claudio's lot (Juanita ₱200.00 and Almario ₱40.00) .....	₱ 240.00
7—City Hall (Juanita, A. Gonzales, Magtira) Permit & License (Yuseco & Remigio) .....	₱2,500.00."

Almario, Treasurer of the association explained that the above entries were dictated by Lirio. The figures therein tally with the amount alleged by Lirio to have been demanded by Yuseco and have been paid to Yuseco, Ibay and Cristobal. The said amounts, considering their size, could not have been paid for "permit and license". The absence of Cristobal's name in any of the entries cannot be taken as an indication that this respondent did not receive any part of the bribes, for the evidence discloses that the three amounts paid were not intended to be for the respective recipients therein named. The association was understood to be dealing with the respondents jointly or as one group.

The findings of the Committee are therefore in accordance with the evidence.

It is never trite to repeat that a public office is a public trust and that the incumbents thereof, particularly officials of responsibility like the respondents, should be guided by a standard of behavior calling for the highest degree of moral integrity. Considering the serious nature of the offense of which

they have been found guilty, I have no other recourse, painful as it may be, but to order the separation of the respondents from the service.

Wherefore, Messrs. Francis P. Yuseco, Justo I. Ibay and Ruperto S. Cristobal, are hereby dismissed as councilors of the City of Manila.

As recommended by the Committee, I hereby direct the transmittal of the records of this case to the Secretary of Justice, for such possible prosecution not only of the respondents but also of Juanita Lirio and other members of the Lirio Terminal Market Association, as the facts may warrant.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 101  
CREATING A RECLAMATION STUDY COMMITTEE

For the purpose of making a careful and intensive study of the reclamation and development of the Liguasan Marsh in Cotabato and of other similar projects, a Reclamation Study Committee is hereby created, to be composed of the following:

A representative of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources .....	Chairman
A representative of the Department of Public Works and Communications .....	Member
A representative of the Department of National Defense .....	Member
A representative of the Office of Economic Coordination .....	Member
A representative of the National Power Corporation .....	Member
A representative of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	Member

The Committee shall make its studies with a view to mapping out the plans and procedures for undertaking the activities on the Liguasan Marsh and similar projects. It shall consider the matter from an overall economic viewpoint, bearing in mind the highly technical nature of the projects and the tremendous cost of their development.

The Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, including government-owned or controlled corporations, for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its functions.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 102  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF LANDED ESTATES.

For the purpose of studying the problems of landed estates with a view to the effective and expeditious implementation of the policy of “land for the landless,” I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a committee composed of the following:

The Undersecretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources .....	Chairman
The Chairman, Agricultural Tenancy Commission .....	Member
Atty. Manuel E. Castañeda .....	Member

The Committee shall study ways and means for the most feasible, speedy and economical acquisition of landed estates by the Government. It shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within the shortest time possible.

The Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, including government-owned or controlled corporations, for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 103**

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 82 DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1954,  
ENTITLED “CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE CONDITIONS OF INTRAMUROS  
AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO ITS TREATMENT AND DISPOSITION.”

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 82 dated November 23, 1954, by including a Member of the Municipal Board of Manila to be designated by the President thereof and the City Engineer of Manila as members of the Committee therein created to study the conditions of Intramuros and make recommendations as to its treatment and disposition.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of tide Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 104**

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1, DATED JANUARY 5, 1954, BY MODIFYING  
THE FORM OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REQUIRED  
TO BE SUBMITTED.

In order that the statement of assets and liabilities required of government officials and employees by Administrative Order No. 1, dated January 5, 1954, may give a better classification according to the kind or nature of the assets and liabilities reported and so as to reflect any increase or decrease thereof, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order that the statement of assets and liabilities to be submitted to the offices concerned shall be in accordance with the following prescribed form:

“Sworn declaration of financial condition, assets and liabilities for the year ending \_\_\_\_, 195\_\_, as required by Administrative Order No. 1, dated January 5, 1954.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, appointed to the position of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_, declare under oath that, as of January 1, 195\_\_, the following real and personal properties, bank deposits, interests (direct or indirect) in business, and other assets, as well as the liabilities and other obligations hereunder stated, appear in my name and/or in that of my wife (or husband):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Kind &amp; Description</u>	<u>Last Declaration</u>	<u>This Declaration</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>				
I Real Property				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
II Personal Property				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
III Investments				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

IV Bank Deposits and Other Savings				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total Assets	=====	=====	=====
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>				
<b>I Accounts Payable</b>				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>II Loans Payable</b>				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>III Mortgage Payable</b>				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>IV Other Obligations</b>				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total Liabilities	=====	=====	=====
	Excess of Assets Over Liabilities	=====	=====	=====

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 195\_\_, affiant exhibiting to me his/her residence certificate No. \_\_\_\_, issued at \_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Officer administering oath)"

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
President of the Philippines

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 105**  
**REMOVING MR. BONIFACIO YUSON FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE**  
**OF THE PEACE OF MANDAWA, CEBU.**

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Bonifacio Yuson of Mandawa, Cebu, for allegedly (1) receiving the sum of ₱45 for his “services” in solemnizing a marriage which was declared null and void, (2) being irregular in his office attendance because of his teaching activities and (3) being involved in employment agency irregularities. The charges were investigated by the District Judge who found the respondent guilty under the first charge and innocent as to the rest.

The record shows the following facts duly established: On May 6, 1950, Rosario Ty and Tomas Torre Franca went to Mandawa, Cebu, to get married. When they were in the municipal building they signed, together with their two companions who acted as witnesses, a marriage contract in the absence of the respondent justice of the peace and afterwards returned to Cebu City. Thereafter Rosario Ty did not see Tomas Torre Franca any more as she left for Leyte in the afternoon of the same day. About a week after arriving in Leyte she wrote Torre Franca, asking about the outcome of their trip to Mandawa and expressing that somehow she did not feel like a wife. Torre Franca in answer recounted his difficulties before he could get respondent’s signature to their marriage contract and succeeded only after paying ₱45 through the respondent’s clerk.

Respondent averred that the marriage was regularly solemnized by him and that he merely received the legal fee of ₱1 for his services, as confirmed by his clerk and Tomas Torre Franca. It is claimed that although the contracting parties signed the contract in his absence they subsequently acknowledged their signatures before the respondent who thereupon solemnized the marriage.

The defense of the respondent does not deserve credence. From the exchange of letters between Rosario Ty and Tomas Torre Franca it can be clearly inferred that these two did not consider themselves married and that the justice of the peace was not in his office and did not sign the marriage contract in the presence of the supposed contracting parties. Thus, Rosario in her note to Tomas said that she did not “feel like a wife” and she wanted to know how their marriage came out “with the judge.” And Tomas in his answer made the following revealing statement: “So I had to secure the signature of the ‘Court’ by persuasion that the signatures appearing on the piece of paper were real and genuine – corroborated by the testimony of that who was required to appear (the clerk).”

Tomas’ testimony for the respondent that he stated in his letter to Rosario that he gave the respondent ₱45 through the latter’s clerk merely to make her believe that he had spent something for their marriage is preposterous. It does not tally with his letter to her after the alleged marriage in which he spoke of the justice of the peace as a crooked public servant.

In view of the foregoing, I agree with the Secretary of Justice and the investigator that there was no solemnization of marriage between Rosario Ty and Tomas Torre Franca by the respondent justice of the peace; that when the respondent signed the purported marriage contract the supposed parties thereto were not present; and that he signed the document for a consideration. Respondent has by his prevarications shown his unworthiness to hold a judicial office.

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For the good of the service, Mr. Bonifacio Yuson should be, as he is hereby, removed from office as justice of the peace of Mandawe, Cebu, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 106**

CONSIDERING MR. GAUDIOSO VILLEGAS, CHIEF OF THE QUEZON CITY  
FIRE DEPARTMENT, AS RESIGNED FROM THE SERVICE.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Gaudioso Villegas, Chief of the Quezon City Fire Department, who is charged in a complaint filed by Mr. Day Lamaca with misconduct in office on five counts, to wit: (1) Selling and refilling fire extinguishers; (2) Using a government jeep for personal purposes; (3) Getting gasoline by siphoning it from fire tankers; (4) Taking lumber posts under the custody of the Fire Department; and (5) Electioneering.

Charge (1)

The evidence shows that sometime in 1953 respondent Villegas, accompanied by his driver, Jose Cruz, took from the La Loma cockpit, Quezon City, two fire extinguishers which were recharged in his house with chemicals known as foamite solution and were thereafter returned to the said cockpit. Respondent also bought fire extinguishers at a store along Gandara Street, Manila, delivered one to the La Loma Lumber and another to the La Loma Cabaret.

It also appears that Marcelino de Castro, owner of the nickel plating shop located at 128 Baco, La Loma, was required by the respondent to buy one extinguisher; that he bought one from the respondent for the amount of ₱45.00, paying the same thru the latter's chauffeur; and that his fire extinguisher was recharged twice, for which he paid ₱10.00 each time to the driver of a PI jeep.

There is no direct evidence that the respondent personally received monetary consideration for the refilling or recharging of the fire extinguishers. Nevertheless, the fact that said extinguishers were recharged in the premises of his residence and not in the Central Fire Station or sub-stations, in accordance with existing regulations, leads inescapably to the conclusion that he was motivated by personal pecuniary interest.

Charge (2)

From the testimony of Jose Cruz, driver of PI Jeep 507 assigned for official use only to the Quezon City Fire Department, it appears that in 1953 the respondent used during nighttime PI Jeep 507 from his residence to the La Loma Cabaret. At past midnight, he called Cruz by phone, directing him to bring PI Jeep 507 to the police outpost where the call came from. When Cruz arrived at the police outpost, he saw the respondent with four girls who were taxi dancers. They all boarded the jeep and Cruz was instructed by the respondent to proceed to Malabon where they ate at a certain restaurant. After the repast, they returned to Quezon City and alighted at the corner of Bulusan and Tacio Streets, La Loma. Cruz returned to the fire station at about 2:20 in the morning. The incident above-described was repeated on another occasion.

The record also discloses that on two occasions upon request of the respondent, Jose Cruz conducted in PI Jeep 507 the respondent's daughter nicknamed "Ciencia" from his house in La Loma to the Uson College at España Street, Manila; that Crispin de los Santos, another driver in the Quezon City Fire Department, conducted the respondent in PI Jeep No. 507 from the latter's home to the La Loma Cabaret where he (Villegas) stayed until the closing of the saloon; and that from the cabaret de los Santos drove the respondent with three taxi dancers to Malabon to eat in a certain restaurant, then back to Quezon City.

#### Charge (4)

On May 30, 1953, the respondent addressed a letter to Mr. Carlos Rivera, Manager of the Filipino Lumber & Sash Factory, requesting the latter to donate to the Quezon City Fire Department six posts to be used as lamp posts in the San Jose Fire Station playground. Mr. Rivera granted the request and on order of the respondent Crispin de los Santos and Mario Macapal, employees of the Fire Department, went to the Filipino Lumber, received the six apitong posts, loaded them on the truck of the fire department (water tank truck No. 501) and brought the same to the Central Fire Station. Upon their arrival, respondent directed them to place the posts alongside the said fire station.

After a week or two, the same posts, on instruction of the respondent, were transferred to his house at La Loma where they are at present found, allegedly for safekeeping because the lighting materials have not yet been furnished by the city. The respondent also claimed that the posts in question were given to him in his personal capacity and not in his official capacity as Chief of the Quezon City Fire Department, and to prove this claim he presented a certificate issued by the said Carlos Rivera, after this complaint had been filed with the Mayor's office, stating that the six posts were given by him to Mr. Villegas for his own use and not for the use of the Quezon City government. This certificate was given upon request of the respondent himself apparently in a belated attempt to exculpate himself from the charge.

Assuming that the contention of the respondent is true, nevertheless he committed a grave abuse of authority by utilizing the services of the employees under his immediate control and making use of the facilities of the fire department in taking the posts from the Filipino Lumber yard to the Central Fire Station and subsequently to his own house. The acceptance of said posts as a gift from Rivera was also improper on his part as they would not have been donated to him if he were not a high officer of Quezon City.

In either case he is guilty.

With respect to Charges Nos. 3 and 5 (siphoning gasoline from the tankers and for electioneering), I find no evidence to sustain the same. These charges are, therefore, dismissed for lack of merit.

Under ordinary circumstances, the charges of which respondent has been found guilty merit his dismissal from the service. His service record however shows that he has been in the government service since May, 1917. Save for a period of two years, or from April 21, 1920, when he resigned, to April 11, 1922, when he was reinstated, his service has been continuous. According to his own declaration, he is now sixty (60) years of age. Because of his advanced age and length of service in the government, I am constrained to temper justice with mercy.

Wherefore, Mr. Gaudioso Villegas is hereby considered resigned as Chief of the Fire Department, Quezon City, without prejudice to receiving whatever rights and benefits he may have earned under existing laws.

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Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 107**  
DESIGNATING ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Republic Act No. 1190, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate the following as additional members of the National Civil Defense Council:

1. The President, National Federation of Women's Clubs
2. The President, Philippine Association of Chemical Technologists
3. The Chairman, Institute of Nutrition
4. The General Manager, National Rice and Corn Corporation

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 107-A**  
REMOVING MR. RIZAL S. KATALBAS FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF SAGAY,  
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Rizal S. Katalbas of Sagay, Negros Occidental, for allegedly (1) deciding the case of a relative and (2) not giving the other party his day in court, which was investigated by the District Judge. It is the offshoot of Civil Case No. 74 filed in respondent's court by Alfredo de Leon, his brother-in-law, against Florentino Zaldavia, complainant herein, for recovery of personal property and damages.

The record discloses that on September 19, 1953, after several postponements requested by complainant herein, the plaintiff in said civil case presented his evidence, after which the hearing was postponed until December 11th. On this date complainant again asked for postponement because his new lawyer was not present. On December 23, 1953, the date set for resumption of trial, complainant's lawyer asked that the case be postponed for the last time until January 5, 1954. Neither complainant nor his counsel appeared on the day set. On January 14, 1954, respondent rendered his decision for plaintiff.

Although it may be true that complainant did not know of the result of the petition for postponement made by his counsel on December 23, 1953, as he was not present in court, yet his counsel who was in court knew that, as a result of his (counsel's) petition, the trial was postponed for the last time until January 5, 1954. Knowledge of the lawyer of such postponement was sufficient, and it was not necessary for the respondent to notify the former's client thereof. Under the circumstances, respondent was justified in considering the case as submitted after the defendant and his counsel failed to appear on January 5, 1954. He is therefore cleared of the second charge.

As to the first charge, respondent's legal disqualification to sit in his brother-in-law's case was clear. If he really believed that, under the Rules of Court, he could inhibit himself from trying said case only on motion of one of the parties, it is strange that he did not suggest to the defendant to initiate such move. As a lawyer, the respondent knew or ought to have known the utter impropriety of his taking cognizance of the case in view of his close relationship to one of the parties therein. If he did not know these elementary principles, then he was guilty of gross ignorance to the point of being a menace to the administration of justice as a judge. He ought to have known that for lesser reason not amounting to disqualification, judges have refrained from trying cases in which their impartiality may be put in doubt.

In view of the foregoing, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Rizal S. Katalbas is hereby removed for cause from his position as justice of the peace of Sagay, Negros Occidental, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 108**  
CONSIDERING MR. PEDRO Z. CLARAVALL, CHIEF OF POLICE OF BAGUIO CITY,  
AS RESIGNED FROM THE SERVICE.

This is an administrative case against Chief of Police Pedro Z. Claravall of Baguio City, for alleged misuse of a government vehicle (a police jeepster) assigned to him for his official use.

It is alleged that since the year 1951 up to his suspension on September 6, 1954, the respondent had been using the police jeepster assigned to him for his official use in bringing his children to and from the St. Louis School every school day; that he used the same jeepster in going to church every Sunday with his wife; that on one occasion he was seen driving the same jeepster along Trinidad road with three women passengers; that on another occasion, he was seen driving the same jeepster with an elderly woman and two boys until the Pines Theater; and that still on another occasion, the respondent drove his wife in the same jeepster to the Baguio General Hospital for medical consultation with Dr. Emiliano Ramirez preparatory to her giving birth.

The evidence shows that sometime in August 1953, a series of robbery cases committed in the St. Louis School were reported to the police force and that sometime also in October 1953, the Mother Superior of said school reported a "sex gang" case to the police. Acting on these reports, members of the Police Department conducted on-the-spot investigations, utilizing the police jeepster in going to the premises of the said school for almost every day up to January 1954 when a suspect in the "sex gang" case was apprehended. The evidence also shows that except his daughter Consolacion who was enrolled for the first time in said school in June 1953, the respondent did not have a child enrolled therein since 1951. On one occasion, however, during a rainy day, when the members of the police force were conducting one of the series of investigations aforementioned at the school premises, they picked up the said Consolacion at the Session road and brought her along with them.

The respondent admitted that he used to go to the premises of the Baguio Cathedral every Sunday for the main purpose of checking his men posted there to apprehend pickpockets victimizing churchgoers, claiming, however, that if he brought along with him his wife, it was only incidental with no loss to the Government as he would have spent the same amount of gasoline even if he were alone.

The respondent also admitted that there had been occasions when he drove the police jeepster with civilian passengers, both male and female, but these passengers were either suspects in cases under investigation by the police being brought to the police headquarters, or wives of public officials invited to social government functions. This admission is corroborated by witnesses.

The charge that sometime in the latter part of 1952 or the early part of 1953, the respondent brought his wife to the Baguio General Hospital for pre-natal consultation with Dr. Emiliano Ramirez, has not been proved. The records show that Dr. Ramirez was at the Quezon Institute in Quezon City during these periods and that the wife of the respondent at that time gave birth at the Notre Dame Hospital attended by Dr. Josefina Gorospe.

The records likewise show that the police jeepster was not exclusively used by the respondent during the periods of time in question. Some officers of the said police force also used the

same jeepster during their tours of duty and that other members of the police department used the same jeepster in conducting investigations during the said periods.

From the foregoing facts alone, I cannot conclude that the respondent is guilty of deliberately misusing a government-owned vehicle. However, I find him wanting in that proper decorum expected of a chief of police of a city like Baguio, when he used to allow members of his family to ride in the government vehicle assigned to him for official use, for such accommodations, although merely incidental, would subject his office and the government to criticism. For this reason, I am inclined to relieve the respondent as Chief of Police of Baguio City.

WHEREFORE, Mr. Pedro Z. Claravall is hereby considered resigned as Chief of Police of Baguio City effective upon receipt of notice hereof, without prejudice to receiving whatever rights and benefits he may be entitled to under existing laws.

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 109**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 80, DATED NOVEMBER 20, 1954,  
BY INCLUDING AN ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE MEMBERSHIP  
OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ACTION COMMITTEE ON SULU AFFAIRS.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 80, dated November 20, 1954, by including in the membership of the Presidential Action Committee on Sulu Affairs an additional representative of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources to come from the Bureau of Agricultural Extension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 110  
EXONERATING MR. ARSENIO H. LACSON, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Arsenio H. Lacson, Mayor of the City of Manila, for alleged dishonesty, serious oppression, and grave misconduct in office, consisting of fourteen (14) specific accusations.

In its report dated January 31, 1955, the committee created to investigate the said charges stated that the same have not been satisfactorily proved, and therefore recommended the exoneration of the respondent.

After carefully going over the records of the case, I find that the recommendation of the said committee is well-grounded.

Wherefore, Mayor Arsenio H. Lacson is hereby exonerated from the aforementioned charges against him.

I deem it necessary, however, to call the attention of the respondent to the observation made by the committee with respect to the disbursement of his discretionary fund that although no malversation was committed by him, he “should have adopted a stricter procedure in approving statements of actual expenses and in supervising disbursements from his discretionary fund”. Likewise, although there has been no proof of bad faith on the part of the respondent nor showing that the city has been prejudiced when the office supplies which he purchased from Gestetner Limited when he was still a member of Congress were transferred to and paid for by the city government after his assumption of office, I wish to call his attention to the observation made by the Secretary of Justice that it is hardly possible that Sofronio Nuñez, Technical Assistant in the Mayor’s Office, did not apprise his chief of the transfer of the articles and of the account before or after the transfer was effected from the respondent’s house to the City Hall, “considering the delicate nature of these steps; considering that the supplies were in the Mayor’s residence and were his personal property; and considering further that Mr. Nuñez, it may be assumed, was working during all or most of the office hours in the office of the Mayor”.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 111**  
**REMOVING MR. SINFOROSO B. ANOTA FROM OFFICE**  
**AS PROVINCIAL FISCAL OF SAMAR.**

This is an administrative case against Provincial Fiscal Sinforoso B. Anota of Samar who is charged with (1) abuse of authority and dereliction of duty, (2) being unjustly partisan, (3) ignorance and inefficiency and (4) electioneering. The case was investigated by the Department of Justice which found all the charges substantiated with the exception of the last.

I

a. It appears that in a criminal case for homicide against Fortunato Gabon and Teodulfo Dacutan the respondent moved for the dismissal of the case as against the latter accused in order to utilize him as state witness against his coaccused Gabon, although, it is claimed, Dacutan was the more guilty of the two and there was no necessity for him to do so. He explains that he exercised his sound discretion in so doing and that the court sustained him by granting his motion. However, it appears that he failed to apprise the court of the fact that Dacutan had pleaded guilty to the charge of homicide before the justice of the peace of Wright, Samar; that the deceased had made a detailed dying declaration before said justice of the peace; and that there were two eyewitnesses to the killing. Under the circumstances, he made misrepresentations to the court when he stated, among other things, that the testimony of accused Dacutan was absolutely necessary in proving the guilt of the other accused and that there was no other direct evidence available. I therefore find him guilty of abuse of authority and dereliction of duty.

b. The record also shows that Criminal Case No. 2660 of the Court of First Instance of Samar for malversation through falsification of public documents against Superintendent of Schools Delfin Reynaldo, Assistant Provincial Auditor Catalino Rubia, Provincial Treasurer Jose C. Orteza, Provincial Auditor Simeon Damian, Property Clerk Narciso Vasquez of the Division Office and Contractor Policarpio Jardiel was dismissed by the court mainly on motion of the respondent, although sufficient evidence exists for prosecuting said persons and one German T. Candari for the fraud perpetrated on the Government.

It appears that in a contract between the Antique Sawmill Company, Inc., represented by Policarpio Jardiel, and the Division Superintendent of Schools of Samar, the company was to deliver ₱192,005.30 worth of desks and other school equipment to some schools in certain municipalities of Samar and that vouchers for payment were to be supported by memorandum receipts signed by the district supervisors or principals showing receipt by them of the school equipment covered thereby. At the beginning the vouchers were supported by memorandum receipts signed by the district supervisors and principals. Later, however, vouchers were merely supported by memorandum receipts signed by Property Clerk Vasquez of the Division Office, yet they were signed by Schools Superintendent Reynaldo, passed in audit and approved for payment by Assistant Auditor Rubia and Auditor Damian,

respectively, and paid by Treasurer Orteza. These officials knew or were supposed to know the terms of the contract. However, Superintendent Reynaldo did not try to ascertain whether the equipment had in fact been received by the supervisors or principals concerned, while the auditors did not cause any actual physical checking of the equipment covered by the vouchers. As a result the Government was defrauded in the sum of ₱30,432.55 representing undelivered school equipment supposedly delivered to it.

Respondent knew all the above facts. He also knew that German T. Candari, who had a contract with Jardiel to distribute the equipment to the different municipalities, had made false certifications to the effect that Jardiel had already delivered to him all the equipment described in the vouchers; and that Property Clerk Vasquez had also signed false memorandum receipts certifying receipt of the equipment from Jardiel. Fiscal Anota knew too that the son of Treasurer Orteza was employed by Contractor Jardiel at ₱200 monthly in connection with the contract in question, a fact which should have made the respondent more searching in his investigations.

In the face of the evidence he had on hand, Fiscal Anota cannot claim good faith in not prosecuting those responsible for the fraud. There is no basis for his conclusion that there was only civil liabilities involved. It is noteworthy that since July 29, 1952, when he filed a motion for the temporary dismissal of the information against defendants Rubia, Jardiel and Vasquez in order to investigate the case, which was granted by the court, respondent had not conducted further investigation nor refiled the case against the parties involved in the fraud, nor taken appropriate action to protect the interest of the Government. It is very evident that he has been flagrantly partial to the accused and against the Government. He is therefore guilty of conduct highly prejudicial to the best interest of the Government and dereliction of duty.

c. It also appears that the respondent filed a criminal case for light threat against Ambrosio G. Deloria after the dismissal of the criminal case against him for challenging to a duel, when the former offense had already prescribed. He is therefore guilty of ignorance of the law.

d. The record further shows that the respondent refused to prosecute Mayor Dionisio Abella of Gandara, Samar, for estafa through falsification of public and private documents despite the fact that he had in his possession sufficient evidence to convict said official. His claim that the complaint was unmeritorious and that complainant merely wanted to utilize his office for fishing evidence against the mayor is unsatisfactory. Voucher No. 577 alone constitutes sufficient proof that respondent is guilty of falsification by making it appear therein that he took a PAL plane on December 24, 1949, when according to the certification of the PAL office at Tacloban he was not in the list of passengers of the PAL plane on said date. Respondent is therefore guilty of conduct highly prejudicial to the best interest of the prosecution service and of dereliction of duty.

## II

a. Regarding the charge of alleged unjust partisanship against the respondent, it appears that although there were twelve signers of a supposedly libelous resolution, he singled out three of them against whom he filed the information on the eve of the November 10, 1953, elections, because they were allegedly prominent Nacionalistas of Wright, Samar, but did not charge the nine others as they were supposedly Liberals. Respondent explains that he filed the information only against the three because according to his investigation they were the ones responsible for making the defamatory and injurious resolution and that he believed there was a prima facie case against them. He disclaims having been actuated by partisan consideration, alleging that two of the accused being school officials were not supposed to belong to any political party.



Respondent's explanation is not satisfactory. There was absolutely nothing libelous in the resolution in question of the Wright Community Improvement Congress, as it merely sought improvement of the unsatisfactory health conditions of the community, for which the local charity physician was being blamed in his official capacity and not as a private individual for alleged inefficiency and indifference to duty. The right to petition for redress of grievances is guaranteed by the Constitution which everyone, particularly a lawyer, should know.

Even if the resolution were actionable, the law would not authorize the respondent to select those whom it was his pleasure to prosecute and exempt others from liability. This would be plain unjust and discriminatory prosecution. In filing the case on the eve of an election and in the manner already described, the respondent has given his accusers reasonable ground to believe that he utilized his office for political persecution.

b. The papers also show that the respondent failed and refused to prosecute Mayor Canuto Lim of Zumarraga, Samar, for slight physical injuries and for violation of the election law for manhandling one Simeon Costo, a Nacionalista watcher, when the latter tried to call the attention of the chairman of the board of election inspectors to the illegal presence of the mayor who had a revolver with him and was distributing sample ballots and one peso each to the voters inside the precinct.

While the crime of slight physical injuries is not within the jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance, yet Costo having gone to him for being afraid of the situation in his town and the justice of the peace being unwilling to receive his affidavits, respondent should have filed the information or caused the same to be filed by the chief of police of Zumarraga. His duty as provincial fiscal is not confined only to prosecuting offenses cognizable by the Court of First Instance. The matter brought to his attention was more than the simple crime of slight physical injuries. He was being appraised of election violations committed by the mayor. Hence, he should have gone to Zumarraga, which was near, and conducted an investigation so that he could file immediately the necessary information against the mayor with the Court of First Instance which has exclusive jurisdiction to conduct preliminary investigation of election offenses.

In failing to give succor to Costo and prosecute Mayor Lim for slight physical injuries which prescribed and for violations of the election law, the respondent again failed in his duties as a prosecuting officer. Although the complainant has not substantiated the charge that the respondent was unjustly partisan in allowing the crime of slight physical injuries committed by the mayor to prescribe and for not taking appropriate action against him for violation of the election law, the respondent is, however, guilty of negligence prejudicial to the best interest of the service.

### III

The respondent is finally charged with ignorance and inefficiency in connection with a civil case filed by him as attorney for the province of Samar against Dionisia C. Sebolino and her husband for the recovery of the sum of ₱1,866.32 in the Court of First Instance of Samar (Civil Case No. 4224). This case was also dismissed on the ground that the amount involved not being over ₱2,000 it was not within the jurisdiction of the court. Again the respondent filed the same action against said parties in the justice of the peace court of Catbalogan with an allegation that the defendants were residents of Tacloban, Leyte (Civil Case No. 303). This case was also dismissed on the ground that the action should have been filed in the justice of the peace court of Tacloban under Section 2(c), Rule 4 of the Rules of Court. The above facts clearly show that the respondent has not given serious attention to the case, and has not exercised due diligence in the performance of his duties. He is therefore guilty of gross inefficiency or negligence.

In view of all the foregoing and considering the gravity and multitude of the charges that have been substantiated against the respondent, indicating callous disregard on his part of private rights and public interest which he is sworn to protect and defend, I agree with the Secretary of Justice that it is dangerous to keep him in office.

Wherefore, Mr. Sinforoso B. Anota is hereby removed from office as provincial fiscal of Samar effective as of the date of his preventive suspension, with prejudice to reinstatement in the public service.

Let the record of the case be returned to the Department of Justice for such action as it may deem proper to take against certain public officials and private individuals involved.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 112**  
**REMOVING MR. APOLINARIO P. ORIEL FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF LA PAZ, LEYTE.**

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Apolinario P. Oriel of La Paz, Leyte, who is charged with (1) abuse of authority, (2) bribery, (3) inducing a married couple to commit immorality, (4) extorting excessive amounts from the heirs of deceased soldiers and (5) mysterious accumulation of wealth. The case was investigated by one of the then District Judges of Leyte who found the respondent guilty under charges (3) and (4) and innocent as to the rest.

It appears that on June 9, 1945, respondent justice of the peace in his capacity as ex officio notary public ratified a joint sworn declaration (Exh. C-1) between the spouses Eutiquiano Loreno and Trinidad Salego, purporting to be a contract of marital separation, one of the clauses of which reads as follows:

“Likewise, we are declaring in this our joint declaration that each and everyone of us will not be aggrieved in that each of us consent to anyone who may assert that sexual instinct which is common to man and woman, or to do and act according to his or her way of life, without anybody responsible therefor, or complain to authorities.”

The above stipulation virtually authorizes the spouses to commit adultery and concubinage and hence is immoral and against public policy. A good number of lawyers and notaries public have been taken to task, even suspended or disbarred, by the Supreme Court for ratifying similar agreements, tending, as they do, “to subvert the vital foundation of the legitimate family.”

His claim that he did not prepare the instrument in question but the chief of police and that he hurriedly read the contents thereof is clearly unsatisfactory. Even if he merely ratified the agreement without reading its contents, still he is legally responsible, for “while the duty of a notary public is principally to ascertain the identity of the affiant and the voluntariness of the declaration, it is nevertheless incumbent upon him at least to guard against having anything to do with an illegal or immoral arrangement.”

It also appears that in 1947, 1948, 1950 and 1951 respondent received a total sum of ₱1,260 from the war widow of Longinus Maaño out of a total benefit of ₱11,000 plus received by her from the Philippine Veterans Board and the U.S. Veterans Administration for his services in prosecuting her claim; and that in 1953 he also received a total sum of around ₱6,000 for similar services out of the total amount of ₱16,000 received by the heirs of the late soldier Emilio Denaya from the U.S. Veterans Administration. Included in said sum of ₱6,000 was the ₱1,200 which he promised to return to the Veterans Administration as supposed overpayment but which apparently went into his pocket.

Respondent denied having obtained the amounts in question, claiming that he received only ₱50 from the aunt of the deceased Emilio Denaya for incidental expenses in filing her claim and that he

rendered free service to the widow of Maaño. He alleged that the widow testified against him because she erroneously suspected him of having denounced her to the Veterans Administration as living illicitly with another man by reason of which her pension was cut off. After a review of the record, I am convinced that he did receive the exorbitant amounts involved for prosecuting the claims of said heirs, thereby violating Republic Act No. 145.

In ratifying a palpably illegal and immoral contract of marital separation and in unduly profiting out of the bounties extended by the Philippine and American Governments to the unfortunate heirs and survivors of those who gave their lives for the cause of democracy, the respondent has shown himself sadly wanting in moral scruples, thereby rendering him unfit to remain in the judiciary.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice who concurs in the findings and recommendation of the investigator, Mr. Apolinario P. Oriel is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of La Paz, Leyte, effective as of the date of his preventive suspension.

Let the records of this case be referred to the Department of Justice for the institution of appropriate disbarment and criminal proceedings against the respondent for ratifying a contract which is against public policy and good morals and for violating Republic Act No. 145 which penalizes the receipt by any person of any fee or compensation exceeding ₱20 for services rendered in filing any claim for benefits under the laws of the United States administered by the U.S. Veterans Administration.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 113**

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 93 DATED JANUARY 20, 1955, CONCERNING  
THE CASE OF FORMER GENERAL MANAGER EDUARDO TAYLOR OF THE CEBU  
PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

WHEREAS, under Administrative Order No. 93 dated January 20, 1955, Mr. Eduardo Taylor, then General Manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Company, was reprimanded and warned for carrying his political conviction beyond proper bounds and for being remiss in the discharge of his duties;

WHEREAS, Mr. Taylor has asked for reconsideration of said Order, and the Secretary of Justice states that the recommendation for reprimand and warning against the former was made on the assumption that he would continue in the service and was intended to serve as a pattern for his future conduct and behavior;

WHEREAS, it appears that Mr. Taylor applied for retirement and his application was approved by the Board of Directors of the company effective at the close of business hours of January 31, 1955, so that it would seem that the purpose of the disciplinary action imposed in Administrative Order No. 98 became academic and would accomplish no useful purpose; and

WHEREAS, it also appears that Mr. Taylor's service for more than thirty years in said government corporation has been highly satisfactory and that the acts for which he was punished do not adversely reflect on his honesty and integrity;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, do hereby modify Administrative Order No. 93 dated January 20, 1955, by withdrawing the penalty of reprimand and warning imposed therein on Mr. Eduardo Taylor who is hereby exonerated of the charges against him.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 114  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE DEFUNCT IMPORT CONTROL  
COMMISSION.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to investigate the defunct Import Control Commission. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

1st Assistant Corporate Counsel Simeon M. Gopengco .....	Chairman
Mr. Alfredo Velayo .....	Member
Mr. Cirilo Miran .....	Member

The Committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions, and for this purpose, it shall have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records thereof.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within the shortest time possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) MARIANO YENKO, JR.  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 115**  
CREATING A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY  
CELEBRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES ON JULY 4, 1955.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a National Committee to formulate plans and devise ways and means for the appropriate celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1955. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance .....	Chairman
Hon. Pacita Madrigal Warns, Social Welfare Administrator .....	Member
Hon. Jose M. Crisol, Undersecretary of National Defense .....	Member
Hon. Mariano Yenko, Jr., Assistant Executive Secretary .....	Member
Maj. General Jesus Vargas, Chief of Staff, AFP .....	Member
Hon. Arsenio H. Lacson, Mayor of Manila .....	Member
Dr. Vidal A. Tan, President of the University of the Philippines .....	Member
Hon. Miguel Cuaderno, Governor, Central Bank .....	Member
Mr. Arsenio Jison, President, Philippine National Bank .....	Member
Mr. Eduardo Z. Romualdez, Chairman, Board of Governors, Rehabilitation Finance Corporation .....	Member
The President, Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines .....	Member
The President, Philippine Chamber of Industries .....	Member
Mrs. Belen E. Gutierrez, President, Philippine Association of University Women .....	Member
Mr. Enrique H. Davila, Advertising Associates .....	Member
Mr. V. Lontok .....	Member & Executive Secretary

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman and, for the purpose of discharging its functions, may create such sub-committees as may be necessary.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 116**  
**REMOVING MR. HONORATO N. BAUTISTA FROM OFFICE**  
**AS FIRST ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL FISCAL OF LANAOS.**

These are administrative cases against Mr. Honorato N. Bautista for supposed irregularities committed by him as First Assistant Provincial Fiscal of Lanao and while on special detail to the Office of the City Attorney of Davao City. The charges were looked into by special investigators of the Department of Justice.

After going over the records of investigations, I find the following duly established:

(1) That respondent, a married man, contracted a second marriage or, in any event, had illicit relations with another woman not his wife, of which relationship two children were born whom he refused to support later;

(2) That he wilfully refused to pay his just debts to several persons and entities and, what is worse, issued “rubber” checks to three of his creditors;

(3) That he acted with abuse of authority and with partiality in capriciously moving for the dismissal of Criminal Case No. 4014 of the Municipal Court of Davao City against Jacinto Sampaga for less serious physical injuries and in trying to convince the offended party therein to amicably settle the case out of court;

(4) That he showed gross ignorance of the law when he filed Criminal Cases Nos. 4012 and 4015 of the Municipal Court of Davao City for maltreatment and grave slander, respectively, against a number of accused among whom was Clarina Yap, fourteen years of age, without any evidence that she (Clarina) acted with discernment, which cases, together with the two other criminal cases (Nos. 3930 and 3931) brought by these accused against the offended parties in Criminal Cases Nos. 4012 and 4015, were dismissed by the court for non-appearance of the respondent at the trial; and

(5) That he also showed a vindictive disposition when he revived and refiled those criminal cases against Clarina Yap et al. but not those filed by the latter, after he had been charged administratively, such refiled having been evidently prompted by the fact that the Yaps were represented in said four cases by the same attorney suspected by respondent as behind the filing of the complaint against him.

The foregoing shows that the respondent is guilty of immorality and highly reprehensible conduct both as a public official and as a private citizen necessarily reflecting adversely on his fitness to remain in the public service, particularly in the prosecuting arm of the Government.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Honorato N. Bautista is hereby removed from office as first assistant provincial fiscal of Lanao, effective as of the date of his preventive suspension, with prejudice to reinstatement in the government service in any capacity.

Let the records pertaining to his second marriage be returned to the Department of Justice for the institution of such criminal action against the respondent as the facts and circumstances may warrant.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 117**  
**SUSPENDING FROM OFFICE HONORABLE PACIENCIO G. YSALINA, PROVINCIAL**  
**GOVERNOR OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL.**

This is an administrative case against Honorable Paciencia G. Ysalina, Provincial Governor of Misamis Oriental, who is charged with the following:

- (1) Appointing two persons as councilors of Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental, in violation of law;
- (2) Construction of the “Ysalina Highway” leading to respondent’s private land;
- (3) Recommending the creation of the new municipalities of Villanueva and Libertad and inducting the newly appointed officers of the said municipalities notwithstanding a contrary order from the Executive Secretary;
- (4) Gross dereliction of duty for failure to investigate as directed by the Executive Office, the summary dismissal of members of the police force of Balingasag, Misamis Oriental, by the Municipal Mayor thereof;
- (5) Causing the unnecessary detour of the old provincial road leading to the municipal district of Lumbia in order to make it traverse his own land wherein he has his residential house;
- (6) Employing the services of provincial prisoners to clear his lands and fence his cattle ranch;
- (7) Tolerating the gross neglect of duty of the Provincial Secretary who failed to submit to the Provincial Board in its regular and special sessions for appropriate action, the ordinances, resolutions and other proceedings of the municipal councils; and
- (8) Utilizing for his exclusive benefit and for the improvement of his own cattle, two Indian bulls sent to the province by the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources for the improvement of the breed of local cattle.

**CHARGE NO. 1**

The evidence of record discloses that on March 1, 1951, the respondent signed the appointments of Messrs. Lucio Ahas and Justino Casiño as councilors of Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental, vice Celso Bagongon and Doroteo Acebo, resigned. Under the law (Section 21 (b) of the Revised Election Code), said appointments shall be made by the President and not by the Governor. The respondent claimed that the two appointments were surreptitiously placed on his desk among routinary papers which he used to sign without reading. Thus he had unwittingly signed the appointments.

Although the act of the respondent in signing the appointments in question constitute a usurpation of the authority vested in the President, it does not appear that the public interest or the government was prejudiced thereby. Nevertheless, the idea of signing public documents without previously examining the same is repugnant to standard office procedure and therefore reprehensible.

### CHARGE NO. 2

There is no evidence substantiating the alleged construction of the “Ysalina Highway”. In fact, there is no such highway. What actually happened was the retracing or resurvey by the District Engineer of the old road connecting Santa Ana with the San Martin road. When the amount of ₱2,000.00 appropriated for the purpose was exhausted, the resurvey was abandoned. The respondent having no control or supervision over the District Engineer, is hereby exonerated of this charge.

### CHARGE NO. 3

For lack of merit, the charge against the respondent for recommending the creation of the new municipalities of Villanueva and Libertad and inducting the newly appointed officers of the said municipalities, is hereby dismissed.

### CHARGE NO. 4

It appears of record that upon the assumption of office of Manuel Varquez as municipal mayor of Balingasag, he required eight (8) policemen to tender their resignations. Thereafter those policemen complained to the President and to the Commissioner of Civil Service. The latter referred the said complaint thru this Office to the Mayor of Balingasag, for comment, by indorsement dated March 11, 1952. In its indorsement dated August 11, 1952, this Office forwarded the complaint to the Municipal Mayor, thru the Provincial Governor of Misamis Oriental. On October 27, 1952, the Acting Mayor of Balingasag returned the pertinent papers to this Office stating that the policemen concerned are no longer interested in pushing through their case as not one of them is a civil service eligible, and that they are aware that their appointments will not be renewed by Mayor Varquez.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the respondent gave due course to the correspondence from this Office and cannot be held liable for dereliction of duty as charged.

### CHARGE NO. 5

Due to the enlargement of the International Airport between Cagayan de Oro City proper and the district of Lumbia, a portion of the road connecting the said city with Lumbia and Talakag was absorbed, thereby creating the necessity for the construction of a temporary detour in order not to delay the work on the airstrip and at the same time provide access to the airport, Talakag and Lumbia.

Upon representation of the respondent, the construction of a temporary detour or diversionary road was undertaken under the supervision of military authorities, using the Army bulldozer, Army grader and Army labor. For surfacing the same, the amount of ₱10,000.00 was released by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, upon the representation of the respondent, which was supplemented by an additional ₱5,000.00 appropriated by the Provincial Board of Misamis Oriental.

Prior to and during the actual construction of the diversionary road, no authority therefor, nor approval of the Director of Public Works had been obtained. Subsequently the said official approved the construction of another route – the one designated as BBFE in the blue print submitted, thereby abandoning the diversionary road constructed upon the representation of the respondent.

There is no question that had it not been for the unusual interest and efforts of the respondent in causing the construction of the questioned road, the amount of ₱15,000.00 spent in the project would

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not have gone to waste as both the district engineer and the city engineer recommended favorably the construction of another route. I therefore find the respondent guilty of this charge.

#### CHARGE NO. 6

The respondent is charged with employing the services of the provincial prisoners in the clearing and cultivation of his private land and cutting trees for the posts of the fence around his pasture land. However, the evidence of record shows that the land in question which is located near the Provincial Jail in Lumbia, although owned by the respondent, was ceded to the provincial warden for the prisoners to cultivate, with all the produce derived therefrom going to the prisoners themselves for their subsistence.

As regards the employment of prisoners for cutting trees allegedly for fencing the respondent's pasture land, the record discloses that the trees were cut by the prisoners in the forest near the pasture land of the respondent but were used as decorative posts on the premises of the provincial capitol.

In view of the foregoing, the respondent is hereby exonerated from this charge.

#### CHARGE NO. 7

The respondent is charged with tolerating the gross neglect of duty of the Provincial Secretary who failed to submit to the provincial board for consideration, ordinances and resolutions of the different municipal councils of the province. From the evidence submitted by the complainants, it appears that between the period from 1949 up to the investigation of the instant case, there were more than sixteen hundred ordinances and resolutions unacted by the provincial board.

Such inaction is the joint responsibility of the board as a body and not of any individual member of said entity. Moreover, under Section 2232 of the Revised Administrative Code, the municipal secretary is directed to forward to the provincial board a correct copy of each resolution and approved ordinance. It is incumbent upon the provincial secretary to submit the resolutions and ordinances to the Board for appropriate action, and if, through his negligence, a great number of resolutions and ordinances have not been presented to the Board, the latter should be administratively dealt with.

It does not appear that the respondent, as presiding officer of the Board, had ever taken any steps to compel the Provincial Secretary to submit to the Board the unacted resolutions and ordinances. I therefore find him guilty of this charge.

#### CHARGE NO. 8

The charge against the respondent for utilizing for his exclusive benefit two Indian bulls sent to the province by the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources for breeding purposes, has not been established. The same is therefore hereby dismissed.

In resumé, I find the respondent guilty of the first, the fifth and seventh charges namely, signing the appointment papers of two councilors without legal authority therefor; causing the unauthorized construction of a road; and failure to take appropriate action against the Provincial Secretary for the latter's neglect of duty.

Conformably with the nature of the said offenses, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Investigator of this Office, I hereby order the suspension of Honorable Pacencio G. Ysalina from the office of governor of Misamis Oriental for a period of one (1) year, with a warning that a repetition of any of the above offenses will be dealt with more severely. The suspension herein decreed

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is effective as of August 17, 1954, the date the respondent was placed under preventive suspension in connection with the instant case.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 118**  
**EXONERATING HONORABLE GEDEON G. QUIJANO, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR**  
**OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL.**

This is an administrative case against Honorable Gedeon G. Quijano, Provincial Governor of Misamis Occidental, who is charged in a complaint filed by Atty. Casiano U. Laput and others, dated January 21, 1954, with “misconduct in office” on eight counts, to wit: (1) toleration of gambling; (2) technical malversation as defined by Article 220 of the Revised Penal Code; (3) malversation of public property; (4) illegal disbursement of governor’s discretionary fund; (5) terrorism; (6) nepotism; (7) abuse of authority; and (8) utilizing the services of provincial prisoners.

Counts 1 and 3 are hereby dismissed, the first due to the inability of Capt. Villafuerte of the Philippine Army, lone prosecution witness, to attend the hearing and testify, and the second, on account of the failure of the complainants to submit evidence after they were allowed many days of grace to do so.

Under the second count, the respondent is accused of having technically malversed 30 pieces of galvanized iron roofing for having ordered the use thereof in the repair of the Bato Elementary School Building, municipality of Plaridel, instead of that of the Lo-oc Elementary School Building, for which they were at first intended, allegedly in violation of Article 220 of the Revised Penal Code which prohibits the application of any public fund or property to any public use other than that for which each fund or property was appropriated. It appearing that although said galvanized iron sheets were purchased out of the sum of ₱2,000.00 appropriated by Republic Act No. 670 “for the purchase of building materials for the schools of the municipality of Plaridel”, the law does not specify any particular school or schools therein for which said materials shall be used.

As regards the fourth count, the respondent is alleged to have illegally disbursed his discretionary fund by using it in paying the salaries of additional special agents and informers whom he employed during the period “from August, 1953 to and including November 10, 1953” especially “to bolster up” the election of the candidates of the Liberal Party. I find this charge groundless, the evidence sufficiently proving that although the respondent actually increased the number of his special agents and informers during the same period he did so, not for electioneering activities, but for the purpose of strengthening the maintenance of peace and order in the province because there were news of Huk infiltration in Northern Mindanao. Furthermore, the payment of the salaries of the additional special agents and informers was duly passed in audit.

In connection with the fifth count, complainants claim that the respondent committed an act of terrorism for having issued a pre-election order, dated November 3, 1953, requiring the temporary surrender of all privately-owned firearms by “Nacionalista partisans only”. I likewise find this imputation entirely without merit, it being disclosed by the evidence that said order was decreed by the respondent solely “to insure clean and peaceful election and that it was not only for the Nacionalistas but for all firearm holders, regardless of political party affiliations.

The sixth count is entirely unfounded. The cause of the complaint was the appointment of a sister of the respondent as pharmacist in the Provincial Hospital. She was appointed as such by the Director of Public Hospitals and there is no showing whatsoever that the respondent has had any intervention in or in anyway used his influence to secure the appointment of his sister. Furthermore, the respondent exercises no control or supervision over the Provincial Hospital.

With respect to the seventh count, the complainants contend that the respondent committed “abuse of authority” in that after receiving, free of charge, a narra tree from one Fortunato Pabate of barrio Tipalac, Oroquieta, on the strength of his promise to procure employment for a son and a daughter of the former, he failed to fulfill said promise. This contention is not sustained by the evidence. It is true that the respondent took one of Pabate’s narra trees which the latter at first voluntarily wanted to give him as a gift but which he insisted to pay for by inserting the amount of ₱20.00 into Pabate’s shirt pocket. It is likewise true that after Pabate agreed to give the narra tree, Pabate requested the respondent and the latter agreed to procure employment for Pabate’s son Gualberto and his daughter Miss Pabate who, as a graduate of the elementary teaching course, was seeking employment as public school teacher. Thereafter, through the help of the respondent, Gualberto Pabate was able to get a job for almost three months as gatekeeper at the Tipolo Toll Bridge which, incidentally, was the same job that he had previously held for five months, also through the recommendation of the respondent. As regards Miss Pabate, despite the fact that the respondent personally recommended her to the Division Superintendent of Schools, she could not be employed as a teacher because she did not even pass the “qualifying teacher’s test.” Thus, even though the respondent’s promise to help the Pabate children to get employment was not made as a condition precedent for the sale to him of the narra tree, he substantially fulfilled the same.

Count eight cites four imputations against the respondent, namely (a) requiring six provincial prisoners sometime in August, 1953 to fetch and kill a cow, fetch water and cook foods in the house of his father on the occasion of the death of the latter; (b) requiring some prisoners (names and number not stated) to work on his fishpond located in the town of Baliangao; (c) requiring three prisoners, one of whom was Samuel Floren, to do painting work on show cases at his store; and (d) requiring prisoner Samuel Floren to go to the municipality of Baliangao to assist Mayor Agapito Yap to campaign in the barrios for the Liberal Party candidates. Imputations (a) and (b) have not been substantiated. The preponderance of the evidence justifies the finding that sometime during the month of July, 1953 (date not stated) the three prisoners mentioned in imputation (c), upon order of the Assistant Provincial Warden, did painting work on the show cases in the store of the respondent for three successive days. To support this charge is the testimony of prisoner Samuel Floren to the effect that the assistant provincial warden told him that it was by order of the respondent. This is hearsay evidence and not having been corroborated by the assistant provincial warden, cannot be given credence. Concerning imputation (d), the real fact as disclosed by the evidence of record is that sometime in the month of September, 1953, upon request of Mayor Agapito Yap of Baliangao, prisoner Samuel Floren was transferred temporarily from the provincial jail to the municipal jail of that municipality, not for the purpose of helping Mayor Yap to campaign for the Liberal Party but to assist in the cleaning of the municipal market and streets.

In view of the foregoing consideration, and as recommended by the special investigator, the respondent is hereby exonerated from the aforementioned charges against him.

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Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 119**  
**EXONERATING HONORABLE SERAPIO J. DATOC, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR**  
**OF ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR.**

This is an administrative case against Honorable Serapio J. Datoc, Provincial Governor of Zamboanga del Sur, who is charged with oppression, misconduct in office, dishonesty and abuse of authority.

On the charge of oppression, the complainants, Luis Bantas, Dioscoro Alagenio, Gregorio Apug and Domingo Villanueva, individually alleged that they were driven from their land-holdings by the respondent with the use of threats, force and intimidation. From the evidence of record, it appears that the land in question which is located in sitio Komatang, Balongating, municipality of Pagadian, Zamboanga del Sur, having an area of about sixty (60) hectares, is the property of the respondent declared in his name under Tax Declaration Nos. 12675 and 1948, and that he has been paying the land taxes thereon since 1945.

The complainants were squatters in the premises. Gregorio Apug, one of the complainants, retracted his previous complaint declaring that the respondent never forced or intimidated him into leaving the land in question; that he and the other complainants, Bantas and Villanueva conspired to execute affidavits against the respondent to the effect that the latter, by force and intimidation, had driven them out of their lands with the sole purpose of dividing among themselves the sixty (60) hectares of land belonging to the respondent.

As regards the charge of misconduct in office for having caused certain detention prisoners confined in the provincial jail to register and vote during the national elections in 1953, the evidence of record discloses that during the last registration day and election day, several detention prisoners registered and voted in precinct No. 4 in the poblacion of Pagadian. No evidence was presented to prove that the prisoners registered and voted on instructions of the respondent. On the contrary, provincial warden Geronimo Irong assumed responsibility for permitting the prisoners, upon previous consultation with the provincial fiscal, to leave the provincial jail under proper escort, for the purpose of registering and voting. Furthermore, detention prisoners are not included among the persons disqualified to vote if otherwise eligible.

With respect to the charge of dishonesty filed by Mr. Alfonso Donaire against the respondent for having allegedly collected sums of money from several residents of barrio Liargao, in consideration of the promise of the respondent to work for the conversion of Liargao into a municipality and the appointments of the contributors to choice positions in the prospective municipality, it appears from the record that there was a movement initiated by several civic-spirited residents of Liargao, prominent among whom were Messrs. Sumicad, Quimbo, Lubguban and Donaire, for the conversion of their barrio into a municipality.

Mr. Santiago Sumicad who was proposed as the town mayor upon the creation of the new municipality, testified that he was the one who solicited and received sums of money from the complainant and other persons amounting to about ₱400.00, and that this amount was spent

exclusively by himself in going to Manila for transportation and other expenses while following up the papers and making representations for the conversion of Liargao into a new municipality, as requested by the people of Liargao.

There is no convincing evidence that the respondent asked for and received sums of money as charged.

The respondent is also charged with acts of terrorism in abuse of his power and authority for having unduly employed members of the Philippine Constabulary in effecting the suspension of Mayor Javier Ariosa of Molave, Zamboanga del Sur; in the installation of Atty. Zosima C. Ledesma, his appointee, as Acting Mayor of Molave; and in cowing down the opposition of the local Nacionalistas to the said appointment of Atty. Ledesma.

It appears of record that on June 22, 1953, the respondent filed with the provincial board of Zamboanga del Sur four (4) separate administrative cases against Mayor Javier Ariosa of Molave, for abuse of authority, oppression and neglect of duty. On the same day, he ordered the suspension of Mayor Ariosa and designated Atty. Zosima C. Ledesma as Acting Mayor. Copy of the suspension order was served on Mayor Ariosa by Capt. Viajar of the local constabulary, but Mayor Ariosa refused to vacate the office on the ground that he was not furnished with copy of the charges against him. Sensing the growing tension and fearful of the imminent disruption of the peace and order situation in Molave, the respondent requested the President through the Provincial Commander of the province, to place Molave under constabulary control.

Capt. Viajar of the local Constabulary, believing that the existing condition warranted placing the police force of Molave under constabulary control, acted accordingly without waiting for authority from the Office of the President. Subsequently, on July 25, 1953, this Office authorized placing the police force of Molave under Constabulary control.

There is no evidence of acts of terrorism committed by members of the Constabulary during the time that Molave was under constabulary control. On the contrary, it has been established that when Councilor Lobetaña of Molave questioned the legality of the designation of Atty. Ledesma as Acting Mayor during the joint session of the provincial board and the municipal council of Molave, nobody threatened or cowed him into silence, and the respondent, after hearing his views, did not insist in having his appointee, Atty. Ledesma, assume the office of mayor but allowed the vice-mayor, Mr. Manlegro, to discharge the duties of mayor.

In view of the foregoing, the respondent, Honorable Serapio J. Datoc, is hereby exonerated from all the charges against him. It appearing that he is under preventive suspension, his immediate reinstatement as provincial governor of Zamboanga del Sur is hereby ordered.

Done at the City of Manila, this 16th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 120**

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE ACTION ON NO-DOLLAR IMPORTATIONS  
SO AS TO PREVENT CONFLICT OR CONFUSION IN THE EXECUTION OF THE CENTRAL  
BANK ACT AND THE ANTI-DUMPING ACT.

WHEREAS, the issuance of no-dollar-allocation licenses by the Central Bank has in some cases resulted in the importation of goods in violation of the Anti-Dumping Act, thereby making it necessary for the Secretary of Finance to order the reshipment of the goods abroad or to permit their importation upon payment of special customs duties in addition to the regular duties; and

WHEREAS, this situation has caused no little embarrassment, considering that the Secretary of Finance is the Chairman of the Monetary Board of the Central Bank;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a committee to coordinate action on no-dollar importations so as to prevent conflict or confusion in the execution of the Central Bank Act and the Anti-Dumping Act. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance .....	Chairman
Hon. Miguel Cuadreno, Governor, Central Bank .....	Member
Hon. Salvador Araneta, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources .....	"
Hon. Alfredo Montelibano, Administrator of Economic Coordination .....	"
Mr. Manuel Manahan, Acting Commissioner of Customs .....	"
Col. Jaime C. Velasquez, Technical Assistant, Office of the President .....	"

The committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or cooperation as it may need in the performance of its functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(SGD.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
President of the Philippines

By the President:  
(SGD.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 121**  
**CREATING A TRAINING COORDINATION COUNCIL TO COORDINATE**  
**AND FACILITATE THE IN-SERVICE TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF THE DIFFERENT**  
**OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

A Training Coordination Council is hereby created to coordinate and facilitate, in accordance with such policies as the Government Advisory Board for In-Service Training may adopt, the in-service training activities of the different departments, bureaus and offices of the government, and to determine, in conformity with procedures which the Institute of Public Administration may prescribe, the specific training requirements of said offices as basis for developing and carrying out their respective in-service training programs.

The Council shall be composed of the Administration Officer of the Department of Education, as Chairman, and the Administrative Officers of the other departments, the Office of the President and the General Auditing Office, as members.

In the performance of its functions under this Order, the Council may avail itself of the technical aid and guidance of the Institute of Public Administration and may call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such other assistance and information as it may require.

All officials and employees of the government are hereby enjoined to give their wholehearted cooperation and support to the in-service training program which the Council may develop for their respective offices.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 122**  
REMOVING MISS CONCEPCION BUENCONSEJO FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE  
OF THE PEACE OF ALCOY, CEBU.

This is an administrative case against Miss Concepcion Buenconsejo, Justice of the Peace of Alcoy, Cebu, for collecting fees in excess of that allowed by Republic Act No. 145 in connection with the prosecution of a claim for compensation benefits from the United States Veterans Administration (USVA). The case was investigated by one of the district judges of Cebu who found the respondent guilty of the charge.

Complainant Ramon Indaya testified that sometime in 1947 he sought the services of the respondent to help him prepare his claim papers with the USVA as beneficiary of his deceased son, Mariano Indaya, a sergeant in the U. S. Army during the last world war. For her services, it was agreed that he would pay her ₱20 as soon as his claim was approved. The first check he received from the USVA was for ₱800, which he brought to the respondent so that she could help him cash it. They both went to the City of Cebu where they cashed the check in a bank and of this amount she gave complainant ₱550 and retained ₱250 for herself. The second check for ₱3,000 was likewise cashed with the aid of the respondent in the same bank, the latter retaining for herself the sum of ₱1,000. The third check for ₱800 was delivered by Indaya to the respondent who alone went to cash it in Cebu City. The next day Indaya, with his son and daughter, went to the respondent's house to get the money. Respondent gave them ₱480 retaining ₱320 as her fee, and the first sum was divided equally between him and his two children. The fourth was for ₱1,500 which respondent also cashed alone. Of this amount she gave ₱1,000 to Indaya and kept ₱500 for herself.

Aside from these four checks, Indaya also received for thirteen months a monthly pension of ₱60 from the USVA out of which respondent obtained the total sum of ₱130.

Denying the charge, the respondent claimed that she had received from complainant only the total sum of ₱30 as reimbursement for her expenses in the preparation and mailing of complainant's claim papers and for travel expenses. She admitted having helped other claimants who, she said, had voluntarily given her the sum of ₱20 each.

The District Judge found the charge substantially established. We find no justification for disturbing his conclusion, for the question of whether or not the respondent is guilty of the charge depends solely on the credibility of the witnesses, and the investigator who has observed the demeanor of the witnesses is in the best position to appraise their credibility. It is true that there are discrepancies between the amounts testified to by the complainant as having been received by him and the sums appearing in the checks (Exhs. D, E, F and G), but, as pointed out by the Judge, such discrepancies may be attributed to complainant's weak memory and his difficulty in coordinating and expressing his ideas, and not to a desire to tell a lie so as to prejudice respondent. It is to be observed that the complainant was already 78 years old when the investigation took place and is an illiterate person.

It will also be recalled that while there were only two checks for big sums that were presented as evidence, in the cashing of which the respondent intervened as shown by the fact that she signed as

“witness”, inquiry from the USVA by the Department of Justice revealed that there was another check for \$1,457.35 which had also been paid to complainant; and that all in all he had received from the said office eighteen checks amounting to ₱6,683.80 as against the sum of ₱5,101.10 represented by the four checks (Exhs. D, E, F and G). It is possible, therefore, that the respondent intervened in the cashing of four checks as claimed by the complainant, and not only in two as she alleged.

On the other hand, the respondent’s defense is on its face highly unbelievable. She declared that despite the fact that she had been helping the complainant in the prosecution of his claim from 1946 to 1950 and that she had been advancing all the expenses incident thereto, she nevertheless did not charge a centavo for her services, but merely accepted from complainant the reimbursement of ₱20 she had spent in the preparation and mailing of his claim papers, plus another sum of ₱10 for her traveling expenses. It may be added further that respondent admits that because of her help to complainant, there is no reason why he should testify falsely against her, although she avers that he must have been instigated to do so by Mayor Ocampo of Alcoy and one Vicente Navarro who have grudges against her. It is hard to believe, however, that complainant would have yielded to any pressure to testify falsely against respondent if the latter did nothing more than help the former.

Although there are discrepancies as to the amounts taken by the respondent in the testimony of the complainant and that of his son, these discrepancies are not material for the purpose of this administrative case. There is no doubt that the respondent charged the complainant fees very much in excess of that allowed by Republic Act No. 145, which is ₱20, and her act subjects her to criminal prosecution.

In thus unfairly and illegally helping herself instead of helping the war sufferers obtain the fullest benefit from the bounty extended by a grateful government, the respondent has shown herself to be totally unfit to remain in the public service as a town magistrate.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Miss Concepcion Buenconsejo is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Alcoy, Cebu, effective upon the receipt of a copy of this order.

Done in the City of Manila this 22nd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) MARIANO YENKO, JR.

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 123**  
**REQUIRING MR. PABLO S. DE JOYA TO RESIGN AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF PINAMALAYAN AND BONGABON, ORIENTAL MINDORO.**

These are administrative cases against Mr. Pablo S. de Joya, justice of the peace of Pinamalayan and Bongabon, Oriental Mindoro, for alleged abuse of authority and partiality which were investigated by the District Judge.

A review of the records discloses the following facts to have been duly established: Sometime in August 1953 the respondent offered to buy complainant Eufonio Custodio's land situated in Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro, adjacent to that of respondent, but complainant refused. In December of the same year complainant received through a policeman (Juan Licop) a subpoena from the respondent requiring him to appear before the latter, which subpoena did not mention the title or number of the case in connection with which he was being summoned. When he appeared before the respondent, the latter told him to return the following day and bring with him the certificate of title, plan and the deed of sale in his favor covering the land in question, inasmuch as the persons who had sold the land to the complainant were claiming a portion of it. On the next day, he delivered the aforesaid documents to the respondent in the presence of Lorenzo Macailao. Sometime thereafter the respondent returned to him the title and the plan but not the deed of sale, the receipt of which deed the respondent then denied. In May 1954 the respondent, as counsel for the vendors, filed a petition in the Court of First Instance of Oriental Mindoro to annul the inscription at the back of Original Certificate of Title No. 4199 of the deed of sale in favor of the complainant. It also appears that respondent issued four other subpoenas addressed to other persons in undocketed cases.

The records further show that at the instance of Mrs. Natividad S. de Joya, respondent's sister-in-law, the acting chief of police of Pinamalayan filed with the respondent a complaint for qualified theft against Daniel Lacdan, twelve years of age. On June 16, 1953, the respondent ordered Lacdan's arrest and fixed the bail bond at ₱16,000. The following day, respondent committed Lacdan to jail for being unable to put up the required bail. Lacdan remained in prison until June 30, 1953, when the respondent dismissed the case upon petition of the chief of police.

I am not impressed by respondent's claim that he did not issue the subpoena in question to complainant Custodio nor relieve complainant of his muniment of title in the face of the positive and convincing testimony on these points. His interest in the land covered by the document in question, either for his clients or for himself, has been satisfactorily established. The issuance by him of similar subpoena on four other occasions confirm the charge.

Neither am I convinced that he acted in good faith in fixing the excessive bail for the release of the youthful accused in the theft case. Even if the respondent, who had not previously seen the accused, was unaware of the latter's age when the warrant of arrest was issued, yet the accused boy, when arrested and committed to jail the following day, was brought before him. The respondent should have then realized that the youthful defendant could not have gathered and stolen coconuts worth ₱10, which would have numbered well over a hundred nuts, and that a 12-year-old youngster was not

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likely to flee from justice. Being a lawyer, he knows or should know that a minor of such age, even if convicted of a heinous offense, would not have to serve in prison.

The harsh and illegal treatment accorded the accused by the respondent justice of the peace can only be reasonably explained by the fact that the offended party happened to be the respondent's sister-in-law and, consequently, it was difficult for him to view the case objectively. That is precisely the reason why judges are forbidden to sit in judgment over their kin's cases.

In not refraining from acting on the aforementioned criminal case from its inception, the respondent justice of the peace committed a wilful violation of Section 1 of Rule 126 of the Rules of Court providing for disqualification of judges with which every law student is familiar. Considering his obvious motives for assuming jurisdiction of the case and the evident tyranny of his orders, his refusal to heed the injunction of the Rules of Court becomes doubly reprehensible.

To entrust the administration of justice to such a man, especially in remote communities where the bulk of litigants, for reasons of poverty or distance from the provincial capital, are unable to secure the assistance of counsel, is exceedingly dangerous. The two cases involved herein graphically illustrate this danger. In these cases the respondent did not merely fail to live up to his oath, but used his office in flagrant violation of property rights and personal liberty to promote personal or professional ends.

The judge who investigated these cases recommends the complete exoneration of the respondent, as he finds, among other things, no sufficient evidence that the respondent issued the subpoena in question to complainant Custodio and that he acted in good faith in considering the offense committed by Lacdan as qualified theft as denominated in the complaint. However, the Secretary of Justice believes otherwise and recommends respondent's removal from the service. After considering the matter carefully, I am inclined to agree with the Secretary of Justice. I believe, however, that with the attendant circumstances the respondent should be required to resign.

Wherefore, Mr. Pablo S. de Joya is hereby required to resign as justice of the peace of Pinamalayan and Bongabon, Oriental Mindoro, within fifteen days from receipt of a copy of this order, with forfeiture of all leave and retirement privileges to which he may be otherwise entitled. Should he fail to resign within the period above specified, he shall be considered removed from the service on the day following the expiration of said period.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 124**  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITIONS  
OF THE BAHAY PARE ESTATE.

A committee is hereby created to look into the conditions of the Bahay Pare Estate, including the legality of the disposition of the lots therein, with a view to the solution of the social problem involved. The committee shall be composed of the following:

Atty. Bienvenido D Chingcuangco, Agricultural Tenancy Commission.....	Chairman
Atty. Rodrigo M. Lopez, Presidential Complaints and Action Committee.....	Member
Capt. Numeriano R. Panganiban, IMA .....	Member

The committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to request the services of personnel of the Bureau of Lands to assist it in its investigation.

The committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines as soon as possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the ninth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 125**

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 71, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1954,  
BY CONSIDERING MR. DAMIANO B. VILLALBA, FORMER CHIEF OF THE FIRE  
DEPARTMENT OF BUTUAN CITY, AS RESIGNED FROM THE SERVICE.

In view of the length of service (about twenty-eight years) rendered to the government by the respondent, Mr. Damiano B. Villalba, former Chief of the Fire Department of Butuan City, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby modify Administrative Order No. 71, dated November 1, 1954, removing him from office, by considering him as resigned from the service, effective as of the date he was preventively suspended in connection with the administrative case against him for electioneering, without prejudice to receiving whatever rights and benefits he may be entitled to under existing laws.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 126**  
**AUTHORIZING THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE CORPORATION TO BECOME**  
**A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS AND**  
**UNDERTAKINGS.**

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for the doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking specified, is, by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or guaranteeing of the performance of the conditions thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertaking in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative or judicial shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has by contract with the Government of the Philippines, been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE CORPORATION is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby authorize the MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE CORPORATION to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds that it may issue shall not, at any time exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 127**  
**REMOVING MR. GABRIEL DE GUIA FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF ALLEN AND LAVEZARES, SAMAR.**

These are administrative cases against Justice of the Peace Gabriel de Guia of Allen and Lavezares, Samar, who is charged, among other things, with gross ignorance, undue delay in the issuance of warrant of arrest and falsification. The cases were investigated by one of the district judges of Samar who found the respondent guilty of the charges enumerated.

1. It appears that in Criminal Case No. 21 of the Justice of the Peace Court of Allen, Samar, against Decoroso Rosales for grave oral defamation, the respondent issued on December 5, 1947, a warrant for the arrest of the accused without fixing a bond for his provisional release. On December 20 the accused was arrested and detained in Calbayog, and he immediately wired the respondent to fix the bond for his provisional liberty. Two days later respondent answered by telegram advising the accused that his bond had been fixed at ₱1,000 without, however, authorizing the Justice of the peace of Calbayog to accept and approve it as provided in Section 8, Rule 108 of the Rules of Court. On the same date (Dec. 22) the accused sent another telegram to the respondent, requesting him to authorize the Justice of the peace of Calbayog to approve his bond, and the respondent gave the authorization by wire the following day. However, before respondent's telegram could be received, the accused had been brought under guard to Allen where he filed his bond and was released.

In his defense the respondent pleaded inexperience, as he assumed office only in August 1946. He added that in ordering the arrest of Rosales he merely copied an old form in the office which did not mention about authority having to be given another judicial officer to accept and approve bail bond.

I am not impressed by respondent's explanation. He ought to have known that by his order of arrest Rosales would have to be brought from Calbayog to Allen, a distance of about one hundred kilometers by water, and detained until delivered to the justice of the peace, unless he was given an opportunity to be bailed out at the place of arrest. As it was, Rosales was under police custody and deprived of liberty for four days with all the physical inconvenience, humiliation and moral torture attendant thereto. If the respondent did not foresee these consequences, then he is dangerously ignorant, utterly careless and unmindful of the rights of people charged in his court.

But to all appearances this does not seem to be a mere lack of foresight on his part as presently to be shown.

2. On January 18, 1954, the Chief of police of Allen filed a criminal complaint for public disorder against Crisildo Banhawan and Justo Baconawa. Upon presentation of the complaint, which was supported by the affidavits of three witnesses, the respondent investigated the three witnesses for the prosecution, after which he docketed the case. The chief of police then asked for the warrant of arrest, but the respondent told him to wait inasmuch as he was then busy with some other matters. The chief of police did wait, but seeing that the respondent was not paying attention to his request, he left. It was only two days later that the respondent issued the warrant of arrest.

The complainant alleged that the respondent intentionally delayed the issuance of a warrant of arrest because of the latter's intimate relation with one of the accused, which allegation was denied by the respondent who attributed the delay to pressure of work as he was then holding court in three municipalities.

In finding the respondent guilty under this charge, the district judge observed that the former's failure to issue the warrant of arrest could only be attributed to either negligence, laziness or partiality on his part. I concur with the Secretary of Justice in agreeing with this observation. It does not appear from the record that the respondent could have been so busy as not to be able to act immediately upon the complaint of the chief of police. The municipalities of which he was justice of the peace, namely Allen and Lavezares, are only six kilometers apart and had very light dockets as shown by the statistics of the Department of Justice. Although he claims to have been also justice of the peace of Victoria, yet this municipality has been carved out of Allen only recently and its creation could not have increased the volume of his work.

The conduct of the respondent in this case is the exact opposite of that observed by him in the case of Rosales. In the Rosales case he issued the order of arrest immediately. The three days' delay here was apparently intentional so as to allow the accused to ready their bail bonds because one of them, Justo Baconawa, is said to be his friend. In the light of the care taken by him in order that Baconawa might not be placed under arrest at all, it is hard to take his word that he did not provide for Rosales' bail, in the warrant of arrest issued by him, through ignorance or oversight.

3. Respondent is also charged with falsification of public documents for having stated in his monthly report for February 1952 that Criminal Case No. 299 for illegal possession of dynamite was "remanded to the Court of First Instance" when his subsequent monthly report for May 1952 showed that the same was "dismissed" by him.

By way of explanation, the respondent stated that while he was preparing his report for February 1952 the accused appeared in his court and informed him verbally that he was renouncing his right to a preliminary investigation and that because of this manifestation of the accused he intended to remand the record of the case to the Court of First Instance. He further stated that a few days thereafter and before he could remand the case, the accused returned to his office and expressed his desire to have the case heard by the respondent for preliminary investigation; that in his subsequent reports for March and April he entered the case as still pending; that the preliminary investigation of the case was conducted in May; that upon hearing the evidence he found that there was no probable cause, in view of which he dismissed the case; and that this explains why in his report for May he stated that said case had been dismissed.

On the charge of falsification, I do not believe that respondent committed any intentional wrong. Granting that he was partial to the accused, there is no showing how the alleged falsification could have benefited the defendant or how it could have caused him any serious harm. However, respondent's own statements reveal gross carelessness in the keeping of his court record. Such carelessness was inexcusable in the face of the small amount of business he had to transact.

What was serious under this charge was the acquittal of the defendant. The evidence presented by the prosecution included a confession of the accused admitting that he had been caught redhanded with a ball of dynamite in his hand and the testimony to the same effect of two policemen who had arrested the offender. The defendant did not submit any proof to contradict the evidence for the prosecution.

In the light of the foregoing, it is evident that the respondent is unworthy of the office he holds. Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice and the district judge, Mr. Gabriel de Guia is hereby removed from office as Justice of the Peace of Allen and Lavezares, Samar, effective as of the date of his preventive suspension.

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Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 128**  
**REMOVING MR. NICETAS F. ABENOJA FROM OFFICE AS CITY ATTORNEY**  
**OF ORMOC CITY.**

This is an administrative case against City Attorney Nicetas F. Abenoja of Ormoc City for alleged irregularities committed by him while he was assistant provincial fiscal of Leyte involving dereliction of duty, negligence and conduct prejudicial to the best interest of the service. The charges were investigated by a special investigator of the Department of Justice who found the charges against the respondent substantiated.

It appears that a criminal case for illegal fishing filed with the justice of the peace court of Maasin, Leyte, was, after preliminary investigation, forwarded to the Court of First Instance where it was given docket No. R-802. The record was received in the office of the Clerk of Court on the morning of August 18, 1950, by Eugenio Segun, a clerk therein. It consisted of 24 pages including three written confessions of the four accused. On the same day that it was received and docketed in the Clerk of Court's office, it was handed to Flaviano Orit, clerk-stenographer in the office of the Provincial Fiscal at Maasin, and it was kept in the last-mentioned office until October 31, 1950, when it was returned to the Clerk of Court together with the information signed by Assistant Fiscal Andres T. Delfino.

From October 31, 1950, to January 9, 1951, the record was kept by Segun inside a trunk which, together with the key thereof, was in his custody. In accordance with the practice in that Court, the record was given to the Clerk of Court one day before the trial, or on January 9, 1951. On the morning of January 10, the date of trial of the case, Fiscal Abenoja borrowed the record. On the same day the Fiscal filed a motion for dismissal, and the motion was immediately granted in open court.

The motion stated that the users of the dynamite had been vaguely identified; that in his investigation the respondent clearly found out that the accused were not the real persons who had committed the crime charged in the information because, according to the witness, Felipe Cornejos, the latter had only confiscated from the accused two sea glasses and three bows and arrows, instruments used in catching fish not prohibited by law.

Having learned of the dismissal of the aforesaid criminal case, Attorney Filemon Saavedra and Sebastian G. Kangleon, chief of police of Maasin, on May 15, 1951, filed administrative charges against the Clerk of Court, Assistant Fiscal Abenoja and their subordinates, charging them with removing the three affidavits of the accused from the expediente to facilitate the quashing of the case. Attached to the complaint was an affidavit of the wife of the accused Alipio Arong, since deceased, stating that she had been informed by her husband that he had given the respondent fiscal ₱150 to fix his case.

It has been duly established that the confessions of the accused were stolen from the record. Justice of the Peace Ismael D. Villamor was positive that the record consisted of 24 pages, properly numbered, including the said confessions. Assistant Fiscal Delfino also was positive that the three confessions formed part of the expediente when he drew up the information on October 11, 1950. In

fact, according to Fiscal Delfino, he relied mainly on these confessions and he called the affiants to his office to verify the truth and voluntariness of the same.

To conceal the removal of the confessions, the paging of the record was changed by erasures which are manifest to the naked eye. Fiscal Delfino and Justice of the Peace Villamor declared that those erasures did not exist when the case was still in their hands.

From the above recital, there are strong reasons to believe that the respondent fiscal is guilty not only of gross negligence but also of direct participation in the removal of the three missing affidavits and of malicious dismissal of the case. This is borne out by the remarkable haste in which he asked for the dismissal of the case, without so much as bothering to inquire for the missing papers, which from all indications he must have known. To judge from his motion to dismiss, he relied entirely on the testimony of one policeman. He did not summon the other policeman who could have supplied the evidence necessary to warrant prosecution and who could have identified the exhibits consisting of nine pieces of piston with fuses, two cans of dynamite, one jar of “lagtang” (fish poison), and dead fish seized from the accused fishermen. If he was not a party to the loss of the missing papers, he could have subpoenaed the justice of the peace, who could have testified on the defendant’s confessions in the form of secondary evidence, and the chief of police of Maasin who filed the complaint in the justice of the peace court.

Further indications of respondent’s complicity are (1) the fact that he coached Segun on what to testify at the investigation, (2) the fact that he sent Segun a two-peso bill thru his stenographer, Flaviano Orit, which was delivered to his (Segun’s) son, and (3) the fact that he was instrumental in the repudiation by the wife of Alipio Arong, one of the accused for illegal fishing, of her affidavit in which she stated that her husband had gotten from her ₱150 to be given to the Fiscal to fix the case and that her husband had told her that the amount had actually been given to the respondent. This affidavit was clearly hearsay and was not good evidence, yet the defendant’s tampering with said witness leads to the suspicion that there was some truth in what she had said.

Respondent’s complicity is further clearly manifested by his reluctance or refusal to refile the information notwithstanding the existence of duplicate copies of the confessions and the insistent instruction of the provincial fiscal who wrote him not less than six times. It was only after the sixth letter and after the lapse of one year and a half since the dismissal of the case that the same was reinstated.

It is interesting to observe in this connection that after the trial of the case, which was handled by another fiscal, the defendants were found guilty and sentenced accordingly.

In view of the foregoing, I find the respondent guilty of the charges, the nature of which renders him totally unfit to remain in the public service as a prosecuting attorney. Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Nicetas F. Abenoja is hereby removed from the service as city attorney of Ormoc City, effective upon receipt of a copy of this order, with prejudice to reinstatement in any government office.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 129**

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 102 DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1955,  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF LANDED ESTATES.

The composition of the committee created in Administrative Order No. 102 dated February 26, 1955, to study the problems of landed estates is hereby amended as follows:

Hon. Ambrosio Padilla, Solicitor General.....	Chairman
Hon. Jaime N. Ferrer, Undersecretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.....	Member
Col. Osmundo Mondoñedo, Administrator, Agricultural Credit and Financing Administration .....	"
Lt. Col. Guillermo Santos, Chairman, Agricultural Tenancy Commission .....	"
Atty. Manuel E. Castañeda, Technical Assistant, Office of the President.....	"
Mr. Eligio J. Tavanlar, General Manager, National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration .....	"

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 130**

**PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 1363,  
AN ACT TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO VETERANS IN APPOINTMENTS IN THE GOVERNMENT,  
GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED OR SEMI-GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND FOR  
OTHER PURPOSES.**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, specifically by Section 6 of Republic Act No. 1363, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby promulgate the following regulations for the implementation of the aforesaid Act:

1. The term “veteran” as employed in these regulations shall refer to: (1) veterans of the Philippine Revolution as certified to by the Board on Pensions for Veterans; (2) veterans of World War II as certified to by the Philippine Veterans Board; and (3) honorably discharged soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines who have served therein for at least five years.

2. The term “preference eligible” means a veteran who has qualified in an appropriate civil service examination who is entitled to preference under Republic Act No. 1363 and these regulations.

3. Persons who are veterans as defined in paragraph 1 hereof who have qualified in civil service examination shall file applications for preference under these regulations on a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Civil Service.

4. The names of eligibles whose applications have been approved shall be entered on the appropriate registers or lists of eligibles, in the order of their respective ratings.

5. Whenever a certification of eligibles is made under the Civil Service Law and Rules, the Commissioner of Civil Service shall certify from the corresponding registers mentioned in paragraph 4 hereof, provided the veteran certified is within reach of certification under the Civil Service Rules and has the same qualifications as the non-preference eligible on the register from which certification should otherwise be made, and the appointing official shall select for appointment the veteran certified.

6. When an appointing officer prefers a non-veteran to a preference eligible, he shall file with the Commissioner of Civil Service in writing his reasons in detail for such preference and the Commissioner shall determine the sufficiency or insufficiency of such reasons.

7. Whenever a preference eligible files an application for employment to replace a non-eligible in any bureau or office or government-owned or controlled corporation, such non-eligible should be replaced within thirty days from receipt of the application of the preference eligible, unless the appointing officer objects in writing to the preference eligible for reasons satisfactory to the Commissioner of Civil Service.

8. The preference herein granted shall not apply to promotions and transfers nor shall it apply to positions which have been declared policy determining, primarily confidential or highly technical pursuant to Section 671 (1) of the Revised Administrative Code.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 131**

CREATING A CENTRAL BANK SURVEY COMMISSION TO STUDY THE NEED FOR POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE CENTRAL BANK ACT, TO CORRELATE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL BANK WITH THE OVERALL ECONOMIC PLANNING, AND TO REVIEW AND ASSESS ITS POLICIES ON CONTROLS.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Central Bank Survey Commission to study the need for possible changes in the Central Bank Act (Republic Act No. 265) as may be warranted in the light of experience and changing conditions, to correlate the functions of the Central Bank with the overall economic planning, and to review and assess its policies on controls and their implementation in the light of the objectives of the Act.

The Commission shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Luis P. Torres.....	Chairman
Hon. Rafael Corpus.....	Vice-Chairman
Hon. Fred Ruiz Castro.....	Member
Mr. Filemon C. Rodriguez .....	"
Dean Vicente Sinco .....	"
Mr. Francisco Ortigas, Jr. ....	"
Mr. Demetrio Santos.....	"
Dean Vicente Fabella .....	"
Commissioner Enrique M. Fernando.....	Legal Counsel

The Commission shall be provided with a staff of auditors, economists, researchers and other assistants. For this purpose it is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its duties and functions.

The Monetary Board of the Central Bank is hereby directed to assist the Commission in its task.

For the purpose of its survey, the Commission is hereby granted all the powers under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the survey.

The Commission shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines within the shortest time possible and furnish a copy thereof to the Government Survey and Reorganization Commission.



Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 132**  
**REQUIRING CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO MAKE PERIODICAL REPORTS**  
**FOR STATISTICAL DATA TO THE NATIONAL RICE AND CORN CORPORATION**  
**AND PROVIDING PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF ITS PROVISIONS.**

WHEREAS, the NATIONAL RICE AND CORN CORPORATION is charged by Republic Act No. 663 with the duty, among others, of stabilizing the price of rice and corn;

WHEREAS, in the performance of this duty, the said Corporation needs adequate and up-to-date statistical data to guide it in its course of action.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

MUNICIPAL TREASURER: – Every Municipal Treasurer shall submit a weekly report to the National Rice and Corn Corporation by telegram on the current market and farm prices for the different varieties of palay, rice and corn within his municipality; he shall also submit a list of all warehouses (specifying bonded or otherwise), threshing machines, and rice-mills, showing their corresponding capacities, existing within his municipality, by mail, not later than the 31st day of January of each year, on forms to be provided by the NARIC;

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT & COOPERATIVE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION:

The Administrator of the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration shall submit a weekly report by mail on the price of palay, rice and corn in each municipality or district where a FACOMA is organized and shall also submit a monthly report by mail of the stock on hand of each FACOMA within the first five (5) days of each succeeding month, on forms to be provided by the NARIC;

COMMERCIAL AGENT: – Every Commercial Agent shall submit a weekly report by telegram to the NARIC Office in Manila of the current market and farm prices of the different varieties of palay, rice and corn in all important trading points within his province or jurisdiction. In addition to the above reports, every Commercial Agent shall also cause to be mailed to the National Rice and Corn Corporation, within the first five (5) days of each month, a copy of the stock report of all bonded warehouses within his province or jurisdiction;

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS: – Collector of Customs in ports of entry in the Philippines, shall make and submit a report by mail to the NARIC Office in Manila within the first five (5) days of each month, showing the quantity of palay, rice and corn shipped or unloaded in their respective ports, on forms to be provided by the NARIC;

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY: – The General Manager of the Manila Railroad Company shall make and submit a monthly report by mail to the NARIC within the first five (5) days of each month, on forms to be provided by the NARIC, showing the quantity of palay, rice and corn shipped by the Company as well as the point of origin and the point of destination of each shipment;

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: – The Secretary of Foreign Affairs shall cause all the offices of his Department in foreign countries to submit by wire to the NARIC a fortnightly report on the prices of rice in the world market.

All charges of communications in connection with these reports submitted by the above-named officials shall be chargeable against the NARIC. In case wire communication is used, the NARIC shall pay twenty (₱0.20) centavos per telegram transmitted within the Philippines and the usual government rates for telegram of official business transmitted by the Foreign Offices of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Philippines.

Any or all of the above-named officials covered by this Order shall also render and submit their respective reports to the National Rice and Corn Corporation at any other time not provided by this Order and on forms provided by the NARIC, whenever the National Rice and Corn Corporation shall deem it necessary.

A certified true copy of each report submitted by any official or agency in compliance with this Order shall be furnished by the National Rice and Corn Corporation to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Administrator of the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration not later than one (1) week after receipt of the original report.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 133**  
**EXONERATING MR. RUBEN M. VILLALUZ,**  
**ACTING CHIEF OF THE MOTOR VEHICLES OFFICE.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Ruben A. Villaluz, acting chief of the Motor Vehicles Office, for alleged maladministration, abuse of authority, incompetence, junketeering, immorality, dishonesty and persecution, which was investigated by a committee appointed for the purpose.

1. Under the charge of maladministration, it is alleged that the respondent signed the indorsement disapproving the application for appointment as honorary agent of one Teodoro C. Alegre but put his O.K. at the top left-hand side thereof without crossing out said indorsement, thereby putting his administrative officer in a quandary as to whether the application was approved or not; and that he appointed non-civil service eligibles to classified positions and ineligible persons as honorary agents of the Motor Vehicles Office to accommodate friends.

An examination of the record reveals that the respondent signed the indorsement of disapproval relying on complainant administrative officer that it was being disapproved only for the reason stated therein, to wit, that appointments of honorary agents had already been closed; and that when the respondent later indicated his approval on the upper left-hand corner of said indorsement for the purpose of finding out how complainant could reportedly fix up the matter if respondent would put his O.K. therein, he was not apprised by complainant of applicant's alleged bad record which he (complainant) know from the outset. It also appears that before recommending the appointment of non-civil service eligibles to classified positions and four honorary agents the respondent had studied carefully the respective qualifications of each and that he submitted the corresponding information sheets of the prospective appointees together with their proposed appointments to the Department Head who passed the same and approved all the appointments. In view thereof, respondent is absolved from the charge.

2. Respondent is also charged with abuse of authority in allegedly ordering the release, through the intervention of one Estelita Villanueva, of the licenses of drivers apprehended for motor vehicle law violations without taking into consideration the recommendations of the apprehending officers and complying with pertinent rules and regulations.

The record shows that the respondent approved the release of said drivers' licenses upon the recommendation of the investigator and the chief traffic officer of the Traffic Section, who are clothed with authority to conduct investigations and make the necessary recommendations regarding motor vehicle law violations. There is no showing that respondent had anything to do with, nor had knowledge of the steps taken in, the release of said drivers' licenses to the woman referred to, who evidently had made friends in the office for having been once employed in its Cavite agency. The instant charge against the respondent is therefore without merit.

3. Respondent is next charged with incompetence for allegedly approving the renewal of registration of motor vehicles even before the delivery and acceptance of the motor vehicle number plates for 1955 (which were supposedly defective and not in conformity with specifications) and the issuance to other persons of reserved number plates previously paid for.

It appears that as a matter of practice in the Motor Vehicles Office the chief thereof did not have to know personally of the delivery of number plates to, and the issuance thereof by, that office; that in the present case the respondent did not know of the partial delivery of the 1955 plates to the office and the release thereof to the public by his property clerk, who did so at his own initiative as he used to do in the past; and that when complaints reached the respondent regarding the defects of the plates, he stopped the further release thereof, ordered the recall of those already issued and required the property officer to explain why those plates had been released without his knowledge and consent.

In approving the release to other persons of reserved plate numbers already paid for, the respondent appears to have acted in good faith, as he relied on the plate book of the property officer which did not show that said numbers had been paid for, the reservists having obviously failed to report to said officer the fact of their having paid the cashier for those reserved numbers. Such honest mistakes, it appears, also occurred in the past.

Under the circumstances, it does not seem fair to hold respondent to account under this charge, especially considering that he was relatively new in the office and that was the first time that new number plates for the year were issued by his office.

4. With respect to the charges of junketeering, immorality and dishonesty, I am satisfied that respondent's periodical trips to, and conferences with, the various branches of the office in the provinces were necessary as an incident to his work as head of the office and for the proper orientation of his field men in the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Law, which visits appear to have resulted in increased collections and efficiency. The alleged acts of immorality and dishonesty attributed to respondent have not been substantiated.

5. Respondent is finally charged with persecution in having supposedly engineered the apprehension by agents of his office of the car of one Jaime J. Valdez because of family differences. I find this charge to be unmeritorious also. Respondent merely acted in the discharge of his duty when he required complainant Valdez to pay the corresponding penalties for violations of the Motor Vehicle Law by not registering his car within seven days from its arrival in the Philippines and driving the same on the public highways without being so registered. Whatever family differences existed, the same appear to have involved Mrs. Valdez and respondent's wife and in-laws only.

In view of the foregoing, and upon the recommendation of the investigating committee, Mr. Ruben M. Villaluz is hereby exonerated of the charges. His suspension from office is hereby lifted and he may resume the discharge of his duties as acting chief of the Motor Vehicles Office.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philipines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) MARIANO YENKO, JR.

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 134**  
**CREATING AN INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY.**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create an Interdepartmental Committee on Atomic Energy to determine the scope which the country expects to cover in the field of nuclear energy studies and to consider ways and means of financing the work. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

A representative of the National Economic Council.....	Chairman
A representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs .....	Member
A representative of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources .....	"
A representative of the Department of Commerce and Industry.....	"
A representative of the Department of Health.....	"
A representative of the Department of National Defense .....	"
A representative of the University of the Philippines.....	"
A representative of the Institute of Science and Technology .....	"
A representative of the Philippine General Hospital .....	"

The Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance and information as it may need in the performance of its functions.

The Committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President of the Philippines as soon as possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 135**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 131 DATED JULY 27, 1955,  
BY DESIGNATING THE HONORABLE SALVADOR ARANETA IN LIEU  
OF MR. FILEMON C. RODRIGUEZ AS A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL BANK  
SURVEY COMMISSION.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 131 dated July 27, 1955, by designating the Honorable Salvador Araneta in lieu of Mr. Filemon C. Rodriguez as a member of the Central Bank Survey Commission therein created.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 136**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL**  
**HEROES DAY ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1955.**

WHEREAS, National Heroes Day falls on the last Sunday of August of every year; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the day be observed with appropriate ceremonies designed to perpetuate the significance of the event;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a committee to take charge of the celebration of National Heroes Day on Sunday, August 28, 1955. The committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Gregorio Hernandez, Jr., Secretary of Education .....	Chairman
Dr. Vidal A. Tan, President, University of the Philippines .....	Member
The President, Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities.....	"
General Emilio Aguinaldo, Asociacion de los Veteranos de la Revolucion.....	"
The President, Confederation of Filipino Veterans.....	"
The President, Philippine Veterans Legion .....	"
The Executive Officer, Boy Scouts of the Philippines .....	"
The President, Kapatirang Alagad ni Bonifacio, Inc.....	"
The President, Girl Scouts of the Philippines .....	"
The President, National Federation of Women's Clubs.....	"
The Supreme Commander, Knights of Rizal .....	"
Dr. Patrocinio Valenzuela, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of the Philippines .....	Executive Secretary

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman, and for the purposes of discharging its functions, may create such sub-committees as may be necessary.



Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 137**  
**SUSPENDING FROM OFFICE HONORABLE FELIPE B. AZCUNA,**  
**PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE.**

This is an administrative case against Provincial Governor Felipe B. Azcuna of Zamboanga del Norte, who is charged with (1) abuse of authority for (a) removing civil service eligibles from the service without cause and hearing as required by law and (b) grabbing lands from ignorant people in the barrio of Siare, Municipality of Sindangan and in the barrio of Madalag, Municipality of Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte; (2) wilful neglect of duty (toleration of gambling and illegal cockfighting), and (3) dishonesty for (a) taking seedlings of fruit trees and abaca from a government nursery without paying for them and using government vehicles to haul said seedlings to his land; (b) utilizing public works laborers and government funds and equipment for his own personal benefit and gain; (c) collecting his salary on days he was absent from office, and (d) securing loans from private parties without paying for them; and (4) violation of the Election Law.

The above charges were investigated by a special investigator of this Office before whom respondent was given all opportunity to be heard in his defense and to present his evidence.

1. Abuse of Authority

(a) Upon his assumption of the office of Governor of Zamboanga in January, 1952, the respondent, thru his Technical Assistant Romulo Garovillo, advised Valeriano Patangan, a civil service eligible, to relinquish his position of minute clerk in the Governor's office in order to accommodate Gregorio Patangan. Patangan was warned that should he fail to do so, administrative charges would be filed against him for electioneering. Effective January 1, 1952, he also appointed Eugenio Sugano, Jr. as clerk vice Abelardo Macute, a civil service eligible, despite the fact that the latter had not resigned. When Patangan and Macute failed to resign and remonstrated against the attempt to oust them, the respondent suspended them from office effective March 6, 1952, and filed with the Bureau of Civil Service administrative charges against them for electioneering. Patangan and Macute were subsequently exonerated by the Bureau of Civil Service.

Inasmuch as Patangan and Macute are civil service eligibles occupying classified positions, I am convinced that the action taken by the respondent at the start of his administration of requiring them, under pain of removal, to resign in order to accommodate his men, constitutes a clear abuse of authority.

(b) The respondent is also charged with having utilized his official influence and power in grabbing public lands from ignorant people in the barrio of Siare, Municipality of Sindangan, and in the barrio of Madalag, Municipality of Katipunan. The records show that the respondent filed on December 27, 1949, a sales application for a parcel of land containing one hundred hectares, part of the former pasture land of the Siare Valley Estate, and that the issuance of the corresponding patent in his favor was ordered by Acting Director of Lands Zoilo Castrillo on January 22, 1953. As the sales application was unopposed, it cannot be believed that the respondent grabbed the land applied for or portions

thereof allegedly allocated to ignorant people nor instigated or ordered his men, Messrs. Gumersindo Ortega, Agapito Gomez and the Nazareno brothers to squat thereon. As a matter of fact, Juan Bugarin, witness for the complainants and the leader of those who have been allegedly deprived of their lands, testified that the latter have abandoned their lands and waived their rights to the same. Besides, the respondent could not have abused his office in acquiring the land in question because he was then a private person when it was being applied for by him, having resigned as governor in March, 1949, to run for Congress.

With respect to his land in the barrio of Madalag, the records show that the respondent acquired the same through purchase from the original owners, Messrs. Dionisio Gomolon and Victor Olvis, in January, 1950, when he was no longer the governor of the province. This land is now covered by Free Patent Application No. V-2699 of his wife, Mrs. Carmen Sevilla Azcuna, filed on March 10, 1950. The investigation conducted by the representative of the Bureau of Lands reveals that no opposition or protest has been filed against the said application.

The respondent is exonerated of this charge.

## 2. Neglect of Duty

The charge against the respondent for wilful toleration of rampant gambling and illegal cockfighting is hereby dismissed for lack of evidence.

## 3. Dishonesty

(a) The respondent admitted that he took from the Government Nursery at Mapang, Rizal, Zamboanga, from July 22, 1952 to July 3, 1953, seedlings of abaca and other fruit trees, such as orange, chico, avocado, caimito, mangosteen and mango, worth ₱314.00. At the termination of the investigation of this case, the respondent had not yet paid this amount, although he manifested his willingness to pay on demand. Considering the fact that the price of these seedlings has remained unsettled since July 22, 1952, or for almost three years, I am constrained to hold the respondent guilty of taking undue advantage of his office in not taking any steps to settle his said obligation.

(b) The respondent is also charged with having caused the diversion of a certain amount intended for the construction of roads and bridges traversing the province, for the construction of the new Panglalan-Dalongdong-Punot-Marupay Road and the extension of the Katipunan-Matam Road both leading to his hacienda. The records show that the Director of Public Works recommended the release of government funds for the survey of roads traversing the province of Zamboanga, known as Sindangan-Liloy-Ipil-Pagadian Road and Sindangan-Molave-Aurora Road. However, the District Engineer of Zamboanga recommended on June 27, 1952, the allocation of the sum of ₱43,240.00 (share of the province from the ₱15,000,000 Highway Special Fund) to be spent for the Sindangan-Liloy Road, Liloy-Titay-Sanito Road and Salug-Molave-Dipolog Road. On motion of the respondent, the Provincial Board of Zamboanga approved Resolution No. 700, dated July 21, 1952, allocating the said sum of ₱43,240.00 for the Panglalan-Dalongdong-Punot-Marupay Road; Katipunan-Matam Road and Piñan-Galay Road, the first two leading to his land. On July 28, 1952 the said Board, also upon the motion of the respondent, approved Resolution No. 712 requesting the Secretary of Public Works and Communications to declare Panglalan-Dalongdong-Punot-Marupay proposed road as provincial road. The respondent urged the District Engineer to start at the earliest possible date the work on this proposed road, although the declaration of said road as provincial road was still pending consideration by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications. With the representations and

efforts exerted by the respondent, this road was declared as provincial road on November 7, 1952. Considering the unusual interest and efforts exerted by him in causing the diversion of the amount of ₱43,240.00 for the construction of a provincial road and the extension of another (Katipunan-Matam Road) to benefit his land, it is evident that the respondent is guilty of taking advantage of his office to promote his personal welfare.

Oral as well as documentary evidence establishes the fact that the respondent utilized government trucks driven by government drivers to haul to his land sugarcane points from the canefield of Tiburcio Singilo in Sindangan and seedlings from the government-owned nursery at Rizal.

The respondent also admitted having taken from the office of the District Engineer for his personal use 28 pieces of reinforcement steel bars of different sizes worth ₱162.97 to be replaced in kind, and two (2) boxes of spikes to be replaced in kind or paid out of his personal funds. In requisitioning the aforementioned supplies from government stocks, the respondent not only acted improperly but also abused his office. The requisitions would not have been approved if he were not the Provincial Governor of Zamboanga del Norte. It also appears that when the investigation of this case was terminated, the respondent had not yet replaced the said 28 pieces of steel bars, notwithstanding demands of the District Engineer. Neither had he replaced or paid for the spikes.

(c) With respect to the illegal collection of his salaries during days he was absent from office, the respondent admitted that he collected his salaries for January 18 and 19, 1952 and for February 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1952, although he was absent from office on these dates due to his appearances as counsel in a civil case before the Court of First Instance at Dipolog. It appears, however, that corresponding deductions, with the approval of the Provincial Auditor, were made from the respondent's salary for the subsequent months to cover the amounts in question. As the Government has not been prejudiced by such collections, this charge is dismissed.

No sufficient evidence was adduced to warrant administrative action against the respondent as regards the charge that he borrowed money from private parties without paying for them.

With respect to the charge that the respondent utilized the "Road and Bridge Fund" for re-election purposes, the records disclose that on September 16, 1953, the Provincial Board of Zamboanga del Norte passed Resolution No. 570, requesting that the sums of ₱16,000.00 from the "Toll Road and Bridge Fund" and ₱14,000.00 from the "Road and Bridge Fund" be reverted and transferred to the General Provincial Fund, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications; that under Resolution No. 575, dated September 16, 1953 the said Board also requested that another sum of ₱10,430.90 from the "Toll Road and Bridge Fund" be reverted and transferred to the General Provincial Fund, likewise subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications; and that all these sums of money have been used for the purchase of building materials for the repairs and/or construction of barrio school buildings in the different municipalities of the province. By way of explanation, the respondent stated that these arrangements were done in view of the advice of the then Secretary of Public Works and Communications Pablo Lorenzo that the "Road and Bridge Fund" can be borrowed by the General Fund for the purpose of constructing and repairing barrio school buildings; and that the sums of money borrowed from the "Road and Bridge Fund" have been refunded as shown in the provincial annual budget for the fiscal year 1954-1955. This testimony of the respondent stands uncontradicted. The Government has not therefore been prejudiced by the arrangement. Furthermore, the expenditures in question do not fall within the prohibition contained in Section 5 of Republic Act No. 920, against the use of public works funds within the period of forty-five (45) days before the general election, the funds so spent being local in character.

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#### 4. Violation of the Election Law

The respondent is charged with having instructed his leaders and mayors particularly in the municipality of New Piñan, to use fake election ballots and administer sleeping tablets to the Nacionalista inspectors and leaders during the 1953 elections. No proof was submitted to substantiate this charge. Mr. Francisco Elumba, who executed an affidavit dated November 12, 1953 to prove this charge, was not even presented as witness by the complainants during the investigation.

The respondent is also charged with having allegedly used government vehicles to transport voters during the election of November 10, 1953. No sufficient and convincing evidence has been introduced to substantiate this charge.

In resumé, I find the respondent guilty of (1) abuse of authority in taking, as he did, unwarranted steps toward the removal of civil service eligible Messrs. Valeriano Patangan and Abelardo Macute from their classified position, and in not settling on time his legal indebtedness consisting of seedlings of abaca and fruit trees belonging to the government nursery at Rizal; and (2) dishonesty in causing the diversion of the sum of ₱43,240.00 for the construction of a newly declared provincial road and the extension of another for the benefit of his land in the barrio of Siare, and using government property (steel bars and spikes) for his private use to the prejudice of the Government.

In view of the foregoing, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Investigator who found him guilty as above indicated, I hereby order the suspension of Provincial Governor Felipe B. Azcuna of Zamboanga del Norte, for a period of three (3) months, effective upon notice hereof, with warning that a repetition of the same or similar offenses in the future will be dealt with severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 138**

CONSIDERING AS RESIGNED REGISTER OF DEEDS HIPOLITO BUENDIA OF BULACAN.

Under Administrative Order No. 70 dated November 1, 1954, Register of Deeds Hipolito Buendia of Bulacan was considered resigned from office for gross negligence in the discharge of his duties. As it turned out that the respondent had not been given the benefit of formal hearing, the order was revoked “without prejudice to the outcome of the reinvestigation of the charges against him being conducted under the supervision of the Secretary of Justice,” who has recently submitted his report thereon.

The principal charge against Mr. Buendia is that he effected the transfer of title to a certain tract of land situated in Norzagaray, Bulacan, first from Alberto Planas and others to Bienvenido Angeles et al. on August 18, 1950, and then from the latter to Carmen Planas and others on March 6, 1954, without requiring evidence that the said land had no tax liability as required by Republic Act No. 456 approved on June 8, 1950. It so happened that on this property there had accumulated unpaid land taxes amounting to ₱63,531.86, including penalties, for the years 1945 to 1953, and that war profit taxes in the amount of ₱186,782.65 had been levied and assessed against Carmen Planas. Under the law those taxes constituted a lien on all the taxpayer’s properties.

With reference to the first transfer, Mr. Buendia explained that he was not aware of the passage of said Republic Act No. 456. His ignorance of the enactment of that law itself was evidence of lack of due care. A register of deeds, if he is to perform his duties properly, should know that he has to have a complete file of laws pertaining to land registration, and to keep a collection of such laws up to date does not require extraordinary efforts. The newspapers carried lists of Acts passed in each session of Congress, and if this means of information was not available to him, the respondent could make inquiries from the Department of Justice regarding any new law pertinent to his work. In other words, it was the respondent’s duty to know the passage of Republic Act No. 456.

When the same property was transferred to Carmen Planas and others, the respondent had already seen Act No. 456, yet he accepted and registered the deed of sale. In connection with the last transaction he allegedly asked for proof that no taxes on the land were in arrears. But the lawyer for the last purchasers, according to him, showed him a tax receipt corresponding to a different land and he did not notice the discrepancy.

By this very testimony of the respondent, he has convicted himself of gross negligence. In failing to detect that the receipt presented to him pertained to property in San Jose del Monte and not in Norzagaray, he has shown lack of ordinary diligence in a matter that, by its importance, demanded extreme care and close attention. By his negligence he caused the Government to lose much-needed money and to incur trouble and expense in the collection of what is still collectible.

The other charge is that Mr. Buendia neglected to furnish the provincial assessor with copies of documents of land sales and transfers presented in his office for registration as required by law and in spite of demands made by said official. It appears that Mr. Buendia did furnish the assessor with copies of such documents, but not always.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. Hipolito Buendia is hereby considered resigned as register of deeds of Bulacan, without prejudice to his reinstatement in some other capacity if qualified and to whatever rights and benefits he may be entitled to under existing laws.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 139**

GRANTING FULL AND PLENARY PARDON TO DOMINGO V. CABALLERO,  
FORMER FIRST LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS, ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

DOMINGO V. CABALLERO, former First Lieutenant, Air Corps, Armed Forces of the Philippines, who was dismissed from the military service on December 15, 1953, for having been convicted by a general court-martial of violation of the 84th Article of War (negligent loss of military funds), is recommended by the Secretary of Justice for full and plenary pardon.

IN VIEW THEREOF, Domingo V. Caballero is hereby granted full and plenary pardon.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 140  
ADMONISHING PROVINCIAL TREASURER PEDRO A. CABILDO OF BATANES.

This is an administrative case filed by the General Auditing Office against Mr. Pedro A. Cabildo, provincial treasurer of Batanes for apparent dishonesty in connection with the alleged shortage in the amount of ₱631.85 in his cash advance.

It appears that on July 1, 1954, Mr. Cabildo obtained the amount of ₱2,000 as cash advance for traveling expenses, purchase of equipment and exchange of mutilated bills in Manila. On August 21, 1954, after his return to Basco, the Provincial Auditor examined his accounts and found him short in the amount of ₱631.85 in said cash advance after the amount of ₱1,368.15 representing salary, allowance, traveling expenses, telegrams, purchases, etc., had been deducted therefrom. Mr. Cabildo made good the shortage within the time required by the regulations.

Mr. Cabildo claims that said shortage represents the amount of about ₱600, more or less, which was picked from his pocket in Manila, the loss of which was immediately reported by him to the Provincial Auditor upon his arrival in Basco. The shortage was made good by Mr. Cabildo after the Provincial Auditor had denied his request to be allowed to liquidate the same in monthly instalments as had been done in similar cases, more particularly that of the Provincial Fiscal.

The Provincial Auditor does not give credence to respondent's claim about the loss of the amount involved. He charges Mr. Cabildo with being addicted to the game of mahjong and attributes the shortage to having been lost in mahjong games in Manila. As said assertion is not substantiated by satisfactory evidence, I am inclined to agree with the Secretary of Finance that Mr. Cabildo might really have been a pickpocket victim while in Manila as he claims.

In view of the foregoing, I find no sufficient cause for taking disciplinary action against Provincial Treasurer Pedro A. Cabildo. He is, however, hereby admonished to be more careful in the handling of government funds and warned that repetition of similar act in the future will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of Sept., in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 141**

DESIGNATING THE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES,  
TO TAKE CHARGE OF SECURITY MEASURES IN CONNECTION WITH SALVAGE  
OPERATIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE PHILIPPINES BY THE JAPANESE.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, to take charge of security measures in connection with the salvage operations to be undertaken in the Philippines by Japanese. To that end, he is hereby authorized to call upon the National Bureau of Investigation, the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency, the Port Patrol Division of the Bureau of Customs, the Security Unit of the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation, the Manila Police Department and other law-enforcement agencies for such assistance as he may need.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 142**  
DESIGNATING THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK AS THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE FILIPINO RETAILERS' FUND, WITH THE PROVINCIAL, CITY,  
AND MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AS ITS DEPUTIES.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of Republic Act No. 1292, entitled "AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE FILIPINO RETAILERS AND TO CREATE THE FILIPINO RETAILERS' FUND," the Philippine National Bank is hereby designated to administer the revolving fund known as the "Filipino Retailers' Fund" created under said Act, with the provincial, city, and municipal treasurers as its deputies.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 143**

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 121 DATED JUNE 22, 1955,  
ENTITLED “CREATING A TRAINING COORDINATION COUNCIL TO COORDINATE  
AND FACILITATE THE IN-SERVICE TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF THE DIFFERENT OFFICES  
OF THE GOVERNMENT.”

The first and second paragraphs of Administrative Order No. 121 dated June 22, 1955, are hereby amended to read as follows:

“A Training Coordination Council is hereby created to coordinate and facilitate, in accordance with such policies as the Government Advisory Board for In-Service Training may adopt, the in-service training activities of the different departments, bureaus, and offices of the government, and to determine, in conformity with procedures which the Institute of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, may prescribe, the specific training requirements of said offices as basis for developing and carrying out their respective in-service training programs.

“The Council shall be composed of the Administrative Officer of the Department of Education, as Chairman, and the administrative officers of the other departments, the Office of the President, and the General Auditing Office, and the Director of Training of the City of Manila, as members.”

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of October, in the year of Our Lord; nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 144**

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE THE MINING CLAIMS OWNED, HELD OR CONTROLLED BY THE DEMONSTRATION GOLD MINES, LTD., WHICH WERE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT AS SITE FOR THE PHILIPPINE MILITARY ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to evaluate the mining claims owned, held or controlled by the Demonstration Gold Mines, Ltd., which were taken by the Government as site for the Philippine Military Academy buildings. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

The Superintendent, Philippine Military Academy.....	Chairman
The Chief of Engineers, AFP.....	Member
The Judge Advocate General, AFP.....	"
Mr. Servillano Aquino.....	"
A representative of the Bureau of Mines.....	"
A representative of Demonstration Gold Mines, Ltd.....	"

The Committee shall evaluate the mining claims as of 1950 when the Government first took possession thereof. It shall submit its report and recommendations as soon as possible.

The Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency, or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its duties and functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 145**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 134, DATED AUGUST 13, 1955, ENTITLED  
“CREATING AN INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY.”

Pursuant to the power rested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 134, dated August 13, 1955, by designating Mr. Alfredo G. Eugenio, Civil Defense Adviser, as a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Atomic Energy therein created.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 146**

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 107-A DATED MARCH 5, 1955,  
BY CONSIDERING AS RESIGNED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE RIZAL S. KATALBAS  
OF SAGAY, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

Under Administrative Order No. 107-A dated March 5, 1955, Justice of the Peace Rizal S. Katalbas of Sagay, Negros Occidental, was removed from office for deciding the case of a relative. He now seeks reconsideration of said order, contending (1) that Section 1, Rule 126 of the Rules of Court is not mandatory but directory; (2) that his decision in the case was correct; (3) that neither the defendant nor his counsel objected to his taking cognizance of the case; and (4) that if he erred he did so on a fairly debatable question of law.

To support his contention that section 1 of Rule 126 of the Rules of Court is not mandatory, the petitioner quoted portions of the opinion of the late Justice Perfecto in *People vs. Lopez*, 78 Phil. 286. According to the opinion, a judge may disregard the disqualification declared in said provision. It is at best doubtful, however, whether such a statement can be considered more than the individual opinion of its author. In the first place, that case was decided under a provision of the Rules of Court governing the case where the members participating in the decision were equally divided in opinion. Since the case was not actually decided by the Court, none of the individual opinions of its members could be said to represent the opinion of the Court.

Moreover, Justice Perfecto's opinion was predicated on a misapprehension of the actual facts of the case. In that case the disqualification of Judge Lopez of the defunct People's Court was sought on the ground that he was biased in favor of the defendants therein. Rule 126 was therefore not applicable.

Contrary to the petitioner's contention, the actual weight of authority is that it was his duty to disqualify himself, knowing of his relationship to the plaintiff (Canon 12, Canons of Judicial Ethics); *People vs. Moreno*, 46 O.G. [Oct. 1950], p. 4866; 33 C.J. 1012; and that his failure to disqualify himself adversely affected his fitness for office in a manner justifying disciplinary action against him (33 C.J. 945).

Respondent-petitioner's violation of duty being clear, it is no defense that his decision in the case was correct or that no objection was made to his trying it. These circumstances may be considered only in mitigation of the offense, as is the fact that, as now contended by him, he committed an error in good faith.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Administrative Order No. 107-A dated March 5, 1955, is hereby modified by considering Mr. Rizal S. Katalbas resigned from office as justice of the peace of Sagay, Negros Occidental, without prejudice to whatever benefits and gratuities he may be entitled to under the law.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 147**  
**REMOVING MR. CELSO AVELINO FROM OFFICE AS CITY ATTORNEY**  
**OF CALBAYOG CITY.**

This is an administrative case against City Attorney Celso Avelino of Calbayog City for alleged (1) electioneering with grave abuse of authority (4 counts), (2) partiality and dereliction of duty (2 counts), and (3) ignorance of the law. The charges were investigated by a special investigator of the Department of Justice. A review of the record shows that the respondent is guilty under the charges with the exception of three counts of the first charge. For convenience, only those wherein he is guilty or otherwise wanting will be taken up.

I

It appears that on November 7, 1953, the mayor of Calbayog City requested the respondent to require the residents of the barrio of Caguit-itan of that city to appear at his office for constructing their houses in said barrio without first obtaining the necessary permit from the city government; that in accordance with the mayor's instructions complainants Dionisio Sabar and Magno Aguaviva and other residents of Caguit-itan appeared on November 8, 1953, at respondent's office where they, who were known to be Nacionalistas, were told by the respondent, in a loud and angry voice, not to be talking against the Liberal administration and to vote for the Liberal Party candidates on November 10, 1953, otherwise they would be ejected from the government land where they were squatting; and that because of fear complainants and their companions agreed to respondent's bidding although complainants voted for Nacionalista candidates just the same. The above acts of the respondent were attested to by simple and lowly folks who had no reason to testify falsely against him.

II

(a) It also appears that on December 4, 1953, Marcelo Getigan went to respondent's office to complain against Ruben Cano and Juling Caber who had allegedly robbed and assaulted him, and submitted to respondent three affidavits besides showing to the latter the injuries suffered by him; but the respondent never filed any information against the culprits. Complainant attributed respondent's attitude to the fact that he was a Nacionalista while one of the culprits, Cano, was the son of a Liberal councilor of Calbayog City and the other, Caber, was the son of another Liberal leader in the locality. Respondent, however, explained that he did not file the necessary information because he was not convinced that the persons implicated by the complainant had really committed the offense and he doubted complainant's veracity.

The investigator found that there was a prima facie case against Cano and Caber to warrant their prosecution for attempted robbery with serious physical injuries, and I agree with him. Respondent made no attempt to disprove that he was shown by the complainant the injuries sustained by the latter

which were supported by a medical certificate. As to his claim that Cano and Caber were not sufficiently identified, the evidence submitted by the complainant and the respondent clearly proves the contrary.

(b) The record also discloses that upon complaint of Jose Advincula, 14 years of age, who was allegedly manhandled by a prominent Liberal Party leader, Emilio Perito, the latter was accused by the respondent before the municipal court of slight physical injuries. However, said case was dismissed by the court on motion of the respondent for supposed lack of interest of the offended party who had executed an affidavit to that effect. Although the offended party claimed that he was coerced by the respondent into signing the affidavit without knowing the contents thereof, I am inclined to give the respondent the benefit of the doubt in line with the finding of the investigator contrary to complainant's assertion.

Considering that the complainant was present in court at the time the respondent moved for the dismissal of the case against Perito, it would have been the better practice, as observed by the investigator, if either the judge or the respondent had required the complainant to take the witness stand and testify as to the alleged commission of the offense by the defendant, which after all was committed against the People. The taking of the action indicated would have better served the interest of justice and it would discourage the commission of offenses.

### III

The respondent is lastly charged with ignorance of the law for asking for the reconsideration of a verdict of acquittal. It appears that Sofronia Magan was accused by the respondent of violation of Act No. 3957. After trial the accused was acquitted by the court. A week later respondent filed a motion for reconsideration praying that the Court reverse itself and convict the accused. The motion was immediately denied by the court.

The above palpably shows respondent's ignorance of an elementary principle of criminal law. Any lawyer knows or should know that a judgment of acquittal becomes final immediately after its promulgation and cannot be recalled or modified thereafter.

From the foregoing it is evident that the respondent is utterly unfit to remain as a public prosecutor. Not only did he play politics but misused his office to coerce voters to vote for certain candidates. Some of the acts committed by him constitute clear dereliction of duties and deliberate misfeasance in office for political ends.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Celso Avelino is hereby removed from office as City Attorney of Calbayog City, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 148**  
**SUSPENDING MR. RESTITUTO M. DURAN FROM OFFICE**  
**AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF BASEY, SAMAR.**

This refers to two administrative cases against Justice of the Peace Restituto M. Duran of Basey, Samar, which were investigated by a District Judge of Samar.

In Administrative Case No. 232, respondent is charged with having convicted complainant Valeriano C. Yancha in Criminal Case No. 2368 of violation of Municipal Ordinance No. 14, s. 1946, of the municipality of Basey, solely for reasons of “personal hate, vengeance and revenge,” said ordinance having been disapproved by the Provincial Board of Samar in 1947. He is also charged with having insulted complainant in the presence of many people during the trial by stating that complainant although a lawyer, refused to pay a ₱48 debt to the municipality which showed “his intention to cheat our municipal government.”

The records show that complainant was originally accused of violating Municipal Ordinance No. 14, s. 1946, by the Municipal Treasurer of Basey for his failure to pay municipal license fees on certain fishing privileges. At the trial, accused Yancha asked for the dismissal of the case on the ground that Municipal Ordinance No. 14, s. of 1946, had been disapproved by the Provincial Board in Resolution No. 331, s. of 1947. Instead of dismissing the case, the respondent ordered the municipal treasurer to amend his complaint so as to charge the accused with violation of Ordinance No. 18, s. of 1944. Respondent reasoned that inasmuch as Ordinance No. 14, s. of 1946, which sought to amend Ordinance No. 18, s. of 1944, had been disapproved, the latter ordinance remained in full force and effect. Not satisfied, Yancha filed a petition for prohibition and for a writ of preliminary injunction, assailing respondent’s order to amend the complaint as an abuse of discretion.

The Court of First Instance of Samar agreed with respondent’s theory and upheld the legality of his action, citing Rule 115, Section 12, of the Rules of Court and the case of *U.S. vs. Tan Boming*, 48 Phil. 877. Upon the resumption and conclusion of the trial on the merits, the respondent justice of the peace convicted the accused of violation of Ordinance No. 18, s. 1944.

There was no evidence presented to prove that respondent was motivated by any improper motive in his conduct of the above case. To disprove the allegations that his actions were motivated by hatred or revenge, the respondent pointed out that he ordered the temporary dismissal of another case (for estafa) against Yancha for lack of sufficient evidence.

The respondent is therefore exonerated in Administrative Case No. 232.

In Administrative Case No. 233, respondent is charged with having had carnal knowledge by force of complainant Mrs. Medelina Viojan. Complainant declared that on September 20, 1954, she met respondent on a motorboat bound for Marabut from Tacloban City. Her purpose in going to Marabut was to settle a land dispute. The late Mayor Ferreras, who was her relative, suggested that she approach the justice of the peace of Basey to help her. On the evening of September 22, 1954, there was a dance which complainant and respondent attended together with Andrea Genetea and Sixta Ferreras. She was invited to have refreshments in a nearby store, but as that store was closed, they proceeded to

Andrea's house to where respondent followed, bringing soft drinks with him. While she was drinking, Andrea and Sixta walked out slowly to the porch, and thereupon the respondent embraced and kissed her, raised up her dress and inserted his fingers into her private parts, despite her resistance. Julita Demillo corroborated the testimony of complainant, stating that she saw respondent embracing and kissing complainant in the house of Andrea Genetea after the dance.

Complainant declared further that on the same night she slept with Sixta in the house of Mayor Ferreras, where the respondent was also staying. The incident in Andrea's house bothered her so much that she left her bed and scolded the respondent for what he had done. Afterwards she went back to bed, but around three o'clock in the morning she awoke with the respondent lying with her. She resisted and wanted to scream but the respondent put his hand on her mouth and she saw a gun. For this reason she was compelled to submit to his lust.

Respondent denied having criminally attacked the complainant. But it is obvious that he had illicit relation with her. I believe, however, that the cohabitation was effected by mutual consent. The complainant's testimony is too crude to be convincing.

The offense committed by the respondent is adultery, the complainant being a married woman. Although it is of private nature punishable as a felony only upon complaint of the aggrieved husband, who does not appear to have instituted any criminal action, it is obvious that the respondent is guilty of immorality.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Restituto M. Duran is hereby suspended from office as justice of the peace of Basey, Samar, for a period of six months without pay, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FRED RUIZ CASTRO**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 149  
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE OBSERVANCE  
OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN DAY ON NOVEMBER 15, 1955.

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to take charge of, and provide the means for, the appropriate observance of Philippine-American Day on November 15, 1955, as declared in Proclamation No. 212 dated November 4, 1955. The committee shall be composed of the following:

Teodoro Evangelista, chairman for  
the Filipino group  
Teofilo D. Reyes, Sr.  
Jose Carpio  
Cesar Lorenzo  
Alfonso Calalang  
Modesto Farolan

Ewald E. Selph, chairman for  
the American group  
Paul Parrette  
W. R. Snyder  
Frank Bennett  
G. R. Hutchison  
Paul Wood

The committee herein created is authorized to appoint subcommittees and to call on any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government as well as on the public in general for such assistance and cooperation as it may need in the discharge of its duties.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 150**  
**DESIGNATING THE NATIONAL RIZAL DAY COMMITTEE.**

WHEREAS, it is necessary to celebrate the 59th anniversary on December 30, 1955, of the martyrdom of our greatest hero and patriot, Jose Rizal, so that his life, labors and death will continue to inspire and guide us in our individual and national life;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby call upon all our people to observe this year's anniversary of Rizal's death with appropriate ceremonies designed to arouse greater devotion to his ideals.

I hereby designate the following as members of the National Rizal Day Committee:

Hon. Oscar Ledesma, Secretary of Commerce and Industry.....	Chairman
Hon. Agapito C. Braganza, Undersecretary of Labor.....	Member
Hon. Juan Concon, Deputy Administrator of Economic Coordination .....	"
Mrs. Amparo P. Villamor, Officer-in-Charge, Social Welfare Administration.....	"
Hon. J. V. Cruz, Press Secretary.....	"
Mr. Gregorio Licaros, Special Assistant to the Governor, Central Bank .....	"
Dr. Vidal A. Tan, President, University of the Philippines .....	"
Hon. Teodoro Evangelista, Grand Commander, Knights of Rizal.....	"
Mr. Gabriel Daza, Knights of Rizal.....	"
Mr. V. Lontok .....	Member-Executive Secretary

to make all arrangements necessary for the fitting celebration of the day all over the Philippines and secure the cooperation of all government and private instrumentalities to insure its success.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FRED RUIZ CASTRO  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 151**  
**EXONERATING MR. PEDRO ELIZALDE AS PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF CEBU.**

In separate charges filed by three Congressmen from Cebu, the auditor of the province of Cebu, the division auditor and private parties, it is alleged that Mr. Pedro Elizalde committed a number of irregularities while provincial treasurer of Cebu, ranging from abuse of authority, immorality, nepotism, complicity in the commission of malversation by a former town treasurer, to neglect of duty and misuse of public funds and property. The charges were looked into by the Department of Finance and in his report the Secretary of Finance finds that at most the respondent deserves a reprimand with warning. As the extension or continuation of the service of Mr. Elizalde as an exception to the provisions of Republic Act No. 660, as amended, expired on April 17, 1955, and in consideration of his more than forty years' service, the Secretary of Finance recommends that he be allowed to retire under said Act.

After going over the record of the case, I concur in the findings and recommendations of the Secretary of Finance. It is obvious, however, that if Mr. Elizalde is retired the reprimand and warning suggested will serve no useful purpose insofar as the same may be intended, as is evidently the case, to guide him in his future conduct and behavior as a public official (see case of former General Manager Eduardo Taylor of the Cebu Portland Cement Co., Admin. Ord. No. 113 dated April 16, 1955).

WHEREFORE, Mr. Pedro Elizalde is hereby exonerated of the instant charges against him and, as recommended by the Secretary of Finance, he is hereby considered retired under Republic Act No. 660, as amended, effective as of April 18, 1955.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 152**  
**REGULATING THE WITHDRAWAL OR RETURN OF SAMPLES OF MATERIALS**  
**AND PRODUCTS SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**FOR TESTS AND ANALYSES.**

In order to avoid over-accumulation of old samples submitted for tests and analyses to the Institute of Science and Technology, all persons or entities who have submitted samples of materials and products that have been tested and examined and reports thereon forwarded to said persons or entities, shall withdraw, within six (6) months from the promulgation of this order, the said samples which they have submitted, unless a written request for a retest or reexamination of the same samples shall have been forwarded to the Director of said Institute during the said period.

Hereafter, all samples submitted to the Institute for similar tests and analyses shall be withdrawn by the party who submitted the same within a period of six (6) months from and after its receipt of the final report thereon of the Institute.

The Director of the Institute of Science and Technology shall notify the interested parties that their failure to collect tested samples within the prescribed period shall be construed as lack of interest on their part, and the said samples shall be deemed forfeited and considered as property of the Institute of Science and Technology.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 153**  
**REPRIMANDING CITY TREASURER L. J. OTEYZA OF OZAMIZ CITY.**

This is an administrative case against City Treasurer L. J. Oteyza of Ozamiz City for alleged negligence in the performance of his duties.

It appears that Farnacis Jocson, former Land Tax Clerk in the office of the City Treasurer of Ozamiz City, incurred a shortage in his accounts in the amount of ₱178.03. He was found guilty by the Commissioner of Civil Service and considered resigned from the service. Upon reexamination of his accounts, it was discovered that Jocson had incurred an additional shortage of ₱3,257.07 which the Division Auditor stationed at Davao attributed to the negligence of respondent City Treasurer, the Assistant City Treasurer, the Administrative Deputy and the Cashier.

In his defense respondent states that prior to 1952 the reports of his office were not verified by the City Auditor within a reasonable time, so that if errors were found in the verification thereof they could not be corrected by them on time, thereby depriving them of the opportunity to discover any irregularity committed by a clerk in his office; that in 1952 when the Auditor's Office began its verification of their accounts, it returned to his office their copies of the inventory of accountable forms covering several months in a bunch; and that due to the fact that his office was undermanned the inventories required by the City Auditor could not be submitted on time.

The above explanation of the respondent is not entirely satisfactory. Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, City Treasurer L. J. Oteyza is hereby reprimanded and warned that repetition of similar act in the future will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 154**  
**AUTHORIZING THE BANKERS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSURANCE CORPORATION**  
**TO BECOME A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS,**  
**BONDS AND UNDERTAKINGS.**

WHEREAS, section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal, or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for the doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking specified in, by the laws of the Philippines, or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative, or judicial shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking, unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in the manner provided by the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has, by contract with the Government of the Philippines, been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the BANKERS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSURANCE CORPORATION is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby authorize the BANKERS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSURANCE CORPORATION to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, except that the total amount of immigration bonds, that it may issue shall not, at any time exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 155**

RECONSIDERING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 259 DATED DECEMBER 28, 1953, BY  
CONSIDERING PROVINCIAL TREASURER FRANK H. DANAOF OF LANAO AS RETIRED.

WHEREAS, under Administrative Order No. 259 dated December 28, 1953, Provincial Treasurer Frank H. Danao of Lanao was removed from the service effective as of the date of his preventive suspension on July 17, 1948, because of his conviction by the Court of First Instance of Lanao as an accomplice in Criminal Case No. 456 thereof for estafa through falsification of a commercial document in connection with the fraudulent encashment in his office of the back pay check of an army officer;

WHEREAS, on appeal to the Court of Appeals the judgment of the trial court was reversed as to him and he was acquitted of the charge (C.A.-G.R. No. 7015-R, prom. Dec. 20, 1954);

WHEREAS, in view of his acquittal by the Court of Appeals Mr. Danao has sought reconsideration of Administrative Order No. 259 so that he may, among other things, be reinstated in the service;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Finance, in the light of the administrative inquiry caused by his office before, believes that there would have been no sufficient cause for taking administrative disciplinary action against Mr. Danao and, therefore, interposes no objection to the reconsideration of Administrative Order No. 259; and

WHEREAS, it appears that Mr. Danao is already over 69 years of age and hence may not now be reinstated pursuant to Republic Act No. 660, as amended; and that but for his suspension and removal because of said criminal case he would have been automatically retired from the service on June 16, 1952;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, do hereby reconsider Administrative Order No. 259 dated December 28, 1953, by considering Mr. Frank H. Danao as retired from the service effective as of June 16, 1952, with the right to receive whatever privileges and benefits he may be entitled to under existing laws.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of Dec., in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 156**  
**CREATING A NATIONAL ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE**

WHEREAS, the records of our national agencies reflect large balances of accounts receivable and accounts payable and unliquidated cash advances;

WHEREAS, a substantial portion of the total receivables and payables and cash advances is made up of prior year items that are being liquidated very slowly or not at all;

WHEREAS, major obligations incurred in prior years by some of our national agencies are not paid and are not reflected in the books of account;

WHEREAS, the amount of cash funds that will be available from current collections of accounts receivable and cash advances, or that will be required for payment of obligations cannot be ascertained from our records; and

WHEREAS, this lack of vital financial information is handicapping our fiscal planning of government programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a NATIONAL ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE whose function shall be to examine or review the accounts receivable and accounts payable and unliquidated cash advances of the national bureaus, offices or agencies and to initiate or take immediate steps to liquidate and adjust these accounts to their proper balances. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

The Commissioner of the Budget.....	Chairman
The Secretary of Finance.....	Member
The Auditor General.....	Member

The Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the government, or any official or employee thereof, including provincial, city and municipal treasurers and provincial and city auditors, for such assistance as it may need in the performance of its functions and accomplishment of its mission.

The Committee may create such committees, working groups or task forces as it may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this Order or to accomplish its objectives. Personnel for any such committees or groups may be drawn from the personnel of existing government agencies. The Committee shall appoint a Secretary to coordinate or supervise the committees or working groups.

The Committee shall render a report of its activities and accomplishment to the President.

Nothing in this Order shall be construed to limit or reduce the authority or responsibility of any Government official or employee for maintaining accurate accounting records.

This Administrative Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 157**  
SUSPENDING MR. FELIX P. AMANTE FROM OFFICE AS MAYOR OF BACOLOD CITY.

This is an administrative case against Mayor Felix P. Amante of Bacolod City, who is charged in a complaint filed by Juan P. Barleta with (1) graft and corruption in office for having constructed a garage at his residence with government funds, materials and labor; (2) unlawful use and malversation of public funds and property for using the facilities of the Fire Department in supplying his home, garden and farm with water; (3) summarily dismissing certain members of the city police force and other city employees in violation of civil service law and regulations; (4) knowingly abetting his special agent Mrs. Enriqueta Opao Lanario in falsifying her daily time record; (5) using a government jeep for electioneering purposes; (6) utilizing the services of the finger-print experts of the Bacolod City Police Department to examine, for his personal benefit, the ballots involved in the protest against his election as city mayor; (7) terrorism, accomplished thru the use of his special agents, policemen and provincial guards, “gangsters” and hoodlums; and (8) conduct unbecoming a public official.

Charge No. 1 and the specification of Charge No. 3 regarding the alleged arbitrary dismissals of Antonio Arceo and Hibernon Baltazar of the Office of the District Engineer, are not considered herein, the same having been disposed of under Administrative Order No. 251, dated December 23, 1953.

With respect to Charge No. 2, the evidence shows that in availing himself of free water service during the dry season of 1954, the respondent only followed the practice of his predecessors in office who had caused city water to be supplied during each dry season and without costs not only to their own households but to other city residents in need of the same commodity. The evidence discloses that his house has two big water tanks which have to be refilled at regular intervals, and that during the dry season of last year, this free water service was rendered by the City Fire Department to the respondent’s residence from February 13 to May 17, 1954. There is however no evidence showing that the respondent used the facilities of the Fire Department in watering his garden and farm.

There is no showing that prior to February 19, 1951, this free water service had been expressly authorized or disauthorized by the City Council. On that date however, the Council passed Ordinance No. 68, requiring the residents of Sumag and Mansiliñgan districts to pay, beginning March 1, 1951, two and one-half centavos for every kerosene can of water delivered to them by the city Fire Department. However, the respondent made no effort to enforce the ordinance. On the contrary, he not only allowed the continuance of the free water service for the residents of Sumilang and Mansiliñgan but approved in April, 1954, the granting of free water service to the residents of Lupit District and High School Subdivision although they offered to pay under the said ordinance.

The respondent is therefore guilty of unlawfully using the facilities of the Fire Department in supplying his residence with water from the city reservoir, and of dereliction of duty in not enforcing Ordinance No. 68 of the city aforementioned.

Referring to Charge No. 3, it appears that after assuming office as city mayor on August 11, 1951, the respondent arbitrarily dismissed several temporary members of the police force and a temporary market superintendent, replacing them with his own appointees. He also suspended 10 permanent

policemen, created a committee to investigate the charges against them, and upon its recommendation, dismissed the said 10 permanent policemen.

The record shows that the removal of the temporary policemen and employees aforementioned was sanctioned by both the Commissioner of Civil Service and the Executive Secretary. Although the removal of the 10 permanent city policemen was similarly sanctioned, it appears, however, that the approval of the Commissioner of Civil Service and the Executive Secretary was obtained under a misrepresentation of facts submitted by the respondent. Moreover, these 10 permanent policemen may only be investigated and removed by the City Council as a body (Sec. 1, Republic Act No. 557; *Festejo v. Municipal Mayor and Municipal Treasurer of Nabua, Camarines Sur*, G. R. No. L-4983, promulgated on December 22, 1954); and that, therefore, the said removal based as it was on the findings of an illegal committee, had no force and effect.

The respondent is therefore guilty of violation of law and grave abuse of power in dismissing the said 10 permanent policemen.

Regarding Charge No. 4, it was proven that Mrs. Enriqueta Opao Lanario, a regular special agent in the office of the respondent, had been tampering with her daily time record during the period from June, 1953 to March, 1954, inclusive, by entering thereon full-time service to the city government when she had been actually working as full-time teacher in the Negros Institute of Technology during the same period of time. The evidence, however, shows that the respondent neither connived with nor in any manner abetted her in falsifying her time record. The respondent is exonerated of this charge.

Concerning Charge No. 5, the “Jeep P.I. – 504” therein mentioned is operated under the supervision and control of the secretary of the Mayor who at the time herein referred to was Dominador Ballesteros. The evidence shows that the jeep was used by the leaders of the Liberal Party in the barrio of Granada for about a month before the 1953 election, and that during this period of time, driver Lucrecio Memoria, although he was not actually driving the jeep, religiously continued to report for duty and to file with the office of the city auditor the usual “transportation order and record of travel”, making it appear that Dominador Ballesteros had been using the jeep all that time. During the same period, driver Memoria requisitioned and obtained by order of Ballesteros, 600 liters of gasoline for the use of the jeep – 400 liters when the jeep was in the barrio of Granada and 200 liters while it was being repaired. There is no sufficient showing that the respondent had knowledge of nor had anything to do with the lending of the jeep to the Liberal Party leaders in the barrio of Granada. As to the requisitions for the gasoline, he explained – and his explanation has not been refuted – that he signed and approved the same “as a matter of course”. However, his failure to exercise due diligence in preventing or stopping the unlawful use to which the city jeep had thus been subjected was a clear case of neglect of duty on his part.

With respect to Charge No. 6, the evidence discloses that the respondent verbally ordered the city chief of police to detail a number of policemen in the office of the Clerk of Court of First Instance to watch the opening of the ballot boxes and the revision of the ballots during the hearing of the protest against his election as city mayor. Two of those detailed, Lt. Jose Fuentes and Patrolman Mariano Machan, were finger-print experts of the City Police Department. Although these finger-print experts served in that assignment until the termination of the trial of the election protest covering approximately two years, they continued to draw their corresponding salaries as members of the City Police Department. The respondent avers that although it is true that he ordered the detail of policemen to watch the revision of the ballots, he had no knowledge of the assignment of Lt. Fuentes and Patrolman Machan as assistant finger-print experts for his case, and that said assignment must have been made under the sole initiative and responsibility of his lawyer, who did not consult him at

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all. Considering his vital interest in the case and the fact that it took the court two years to finish it, it is unbelievable that he did not know of the employment of the two police finger-print experts in his favor. In thus availing himself of the services of members of the city police force to promote his personal interest, the respondent is guilty of serious abuse of authority.

Regarding Charge No. 7, it has been proved that numerous acts of electoral terrorism were perpetrated during the pre-election days of 1953 by men under the official and personal control of the respondent who was then Acting Governor of Negros Occidental and Mayor of Bacolod City, to wit: his special agents headed by one Manuel Bibauco; the provincial guards; the Bacolod City police force; and the so-called “blue jackets”, a group of Liberal Party affiliates headed by then Justice of the Peace Jesus Torrecarrion of Murcia, and a relative by affinity of the respondent. The activities of these men consisted of inflicting physical violence on and otherwise molesting and intimidating candidates, leaders and voters of the Nationalista and Democratic Parties; disturbing or breaking their public rallies or meetings, and puncturing the tires of their motor vehicles. The puncturing of tires was done mostly in the police check points within the city of Bacolod through which most of the motor vehicles pass in going to the different parts of the province. The idea of establishing these police check points was conceived by the respondent for the laudable purpose of “checking on the illegal traffic of firearms reported to him”; but later on, they “degenerated into an instrument of abuse”. The vehicles were stopped at the check points for the checking of the firearms, and when the passengers were known or suspected to be affiliates of the opposing political parties, the tires of their vehicles were perforated with a sharp-pointed tool with a wooden handle and locally known as “ice pick”. As intended this perforation performance resulted in “flat tires.”

While there is no direct proof that the respondent had expressly ordered the perpetration of these politically inspired acts of terrorism, nevertheless, there can be no other conclusion, after all the attendant circumstances are carefully evaluated, than that the said acts were executed as the modus operandi to implement a pre-conceived scheme which, if not deliberately planned by the respondent himself, was at least abetted and tolerated by him, to sabotage the cause of the opposition candidates in the election of 1953. I am therefore constrained to find the respondent guilty of oppression characterized by extreme severity and abuse of authority.

Charge No. 8 is dismissed for lack of evidence.

The above facts show that the respondent is guilty of unlawful use of the facilities of the Fire Department of Bacolod City to supply his residence with water and of dereliction of duty under Charge No. 2; violation of law and abuse of power and authority under Charges Nos. 3 and 6; neglect of duty under Charge No. 5 and grave oppression under charge No. 7.

As the respondent has been under preventive suspension since May, 1954, the suspension already undergone by him is hereby imposed as sufficient penalty for the offenses aforementioned. His reinstatement in office is hereby ordered, effective upon notice hereof.

The City Attorney of Bacolod City is hereby directed to investigate city employees Mrs. Enriqueta Opao Lanario and Mr. Dominador P. Ballesteros, for possible falsification of public documents in connection with Charges Nos. 4 and 5 respectively.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 158**  
**GRANTING FULL AND PLENARY PARDON TO FELICIANO M. NAGAC,**  
**FORMER SERGEANT, ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES.**

Feliciano M. Nagac, who was dishonorably discharged from the service as sergeant, Armed Forces of the Philippines, on September 30, 1955, for violations of the 95th and 97th Articles of War, is hereby granted full plenary pardon.

Done in the City of Manila, this 19th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 159**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF ARRANGEMENTS**  
**FOR THE STATE VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK,**  
**PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF CAMBODIA.**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee to formulate plans and devise ways and means for the appropriate reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Council of Ministers of Cambodia during a State Visit to the Philippines scheduled on or about February 1-4, 1956.

The Committee shall be composed of a representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs as Chairman, and the designated representatives of the following Departments, Bureaus, and Offices as members:

Office of the President  
Department of National Defense  
Department of Education  
Department of Public Works and Communication  
Department of Labor  
Bureau of Customs  
Civil Aeronautics Administration  
Office of the City Mayor of Manila  
Office of the Chief of Police of Manila  
Office of the Mayor of Pasay City  
Office of the Mayor of Parañaque, Rizal  
Philippine Tourist Bureau  
Military Intelligence Service  
National Intelligence Coordinating Agency

The Heads of the Departments, Bureaus and Offices listed above are hereby directed to designate their representatives upon receipt of this Administrative Order.

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman and, for the purpose of discharging its functions, may create such sub-committees as may be necessary.

The Committee is hereby empowered to call upon any department, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance, data and information as it may need in discharging its duties.

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Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
President of the Philippines

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 160**  
**CREATING A TAX ADVISORY BOARD TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF TAXATION**  
**AND RECOMMEND APPROPRIATE SOLUTIONS**

A Tax Advisory Board is hereby created to study the problems of taxation in the Philippines and recommend appropriate solutions. The Board shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Jaime Hernandez .....	Chairman
Hon. Dominador Aytona .....	Member
Gov. Miguel Cuaderno .....	Member
Mr. Silverio Blaquera .....	Member
Hon. Manuel P. Manahan.....	Member
Mr. Jose Arañas .....	Member
Mr. Alfonso Calalang.....	Member
Dean Artemio M. Lobrin .....	Member

The present tax system of the Philippines and the attendant difficulties in its administration shall be carefully examined by the Tax Advisory Board with a view to recommending immediate reforms which would effect a more equitable distribution of the tax burdens, make the tax collecting machinery more efficient and effective, prevent tax evasion, and insure adequate revenues to finance expanding essential services and public improvements.

A special study of the existing tax rates shall be made with a view to correcting inequalities and revising antiquated laws so as to jibe with the principle of ability to pay, without, however, hampering the growth of agriculture, commerce and industry, or aggravating the difficulties in living conditions of the poor.

The Board is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may require in the performance of its functions.

It is desired that the Board shall meet immediately after Christmas and submit within two (2) weeks its report and recommendation so that the same may be made available to the committees of Congress concerned with finance and tax matters, for their consideration or implementation.



Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
President of the Philippines

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Asst. Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 161**  
**CONSIDERING MR. ALBERTO JIMENEZ RESIGNED FROM OFFICE**  
**AS PROVINCIAL FISCAL OF LEYTE.**

This is an administrative case against Provincial Fiscal Alberto Jimenez of Leyte for alleged inexcusable ignorance of the law and illegal sale of firearms. The case was investigated by a special investigator of the Department of Justice before whom the respondent had full opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in his defense.

1. (a) The record shows that on February 4, 1954, Aparecio Albuera and thirty-six others filed Civil Case No. 1739 of the Court of First Instance of Leyte for injunction against Provincial Governor Bernardo Torres and Board Members Francisco Astilla and Manuel Nierras of Leyte to enjoin the defendants from removing the plaintiffs from their positions and to order the former to pay the latter moral damages of ₱5,000 each plus costs of the suit. On March 9, 1954, defendants Torres and Nierras, through the first assistant provincial fiscal of Leyte, filed an answer containing specific denials with allegations setting forth the substance of the matters relied upon by the defendants in support of their denials and statements of matters in avoidance of the causes of action, besides a counterclaim of ₱50,000 for moral damages plus costs of the suit.

On March 25, 1954, respondent filed an amended answer, “denying generally and specifically each and every allegation in the complaint,” which was admitted by the court on May 25, 1954. Thereafter, or on May 27, 1954, the plaintiffs filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings on the ground that by the nature of their amended answer filed by the respondent defendants were deemed to have admitted the material allegations of the complaint as provided in the Rules of Court. On June 8, 1954, the motion was granted by the court and the defendants were ordered to refrain from removing the plaintiffs from their positions and to pay the costs of suit. Before receipt of the court’s decision, the respondent in behalf of defendants filed on June 9, 1954, a motion for withdrawal of the amended answer which was denied by the court. The respondent has appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

(b) The record also shows that on April 14, 1954, the Bishop of Palo filed a complaint docketed as Civil Case No. 1776 of the Court of First Instance of Leyte against the Province of Leyte for recovery of the sum of ₱5,445, together with interest, for the rentals and depreciation of a building of the former used as hospital and for rentals of office desks and expenses for transportation, and the further sums of ₱2,000 and ₱1,000 as damages and attorney’s fees, respectively, together with costs of the suit. On May 10, 1954, respondent, as counsel for defendant Province of Leyte, filed an answer denying generally and specifically each and every allegation in the complaint without alleging or setting forth the substance of the matters relied upon by the defendant in support of its denial. As in the other case above, plaintiff filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings which was likewise granted by the court and the defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff the sum of ₱5,445. The amount of the award was later reduced to ₱5,000 upon joint petition of the parties.

2. It also appears that sometime in the latter part of 1951, respondent called up by telephone Major Urbano Francisco, then provincial commander of Leyte and in charge of the purchase of loose

firearms, and told him that he had some firearms for sale to the Government but that he had no man to carry them to the office of the provincial commander whose men subsequently picked them up in respondent's office. Thereafter respondent sent one of his clerks to Major Francisco to get the purchase price of ₱425 which was turned over to respondent.

According to the respondent, he turned over the six or seven firearms, which were not court exhibits, to Major Francisco in order to help in the implementation of Republic Act No. 482; that he considered those firearms temporarily abandoned; that he was prevailed upon by the provincial commander to accept the value of said firearms as they were considered by the latter as loose firearms; that he accepted the amount with the idea of turning over the same to the members of the personnel of the United States Provost Marshal when they showed up for the firearms; that he tried to deposit the money with three successive provincial treasurers and the provincial auditor but they refused to accept it for being allegedly private fund; and that as a last recourse he deposited the amount on December 27, 1951, with his chief clerk who in turn deposited the same in the bank on February 8, 1955.

Respondent's actuation in the two civil cases above mentioned plainly shows gross ignorance of the elementary rules on pleadings and of the applicable decisions of our appellate courts requiring that the answer must deal specifically with each material allegation of fact the truth of which defendant does not admit and, whenever practicable, shall set forth the substance of the matters which he will rely upon to support his denial. As a result of the filing of defective answers, the defendants were deprived of a trial on the merits. His claim that his amended answer in Civil Case No. 1739 was only supplemental to the original answer filed by his assistant betrays the more his ignorance of procedural law, as an amended answer supersedes the original answer. Although the province of Leyte was not materially prejudiced in Civil Case No. 1776, as the provincial board recognized the obligation and that it was even benefited because of the reduction of the award through respondent's efforts, the stubborn fact remains that in filing an answer of more general denial, contrary to the express provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of Rule 9 of the Rules of Court, he committed an unpardonable procedural blunder which renders him totally unfit to hold the office of a fiscal, particularly of a first-class-A province like Leyte.

As to the disposition of the firearms by the respondent, it appears that the firearms had been in his office safe since 1947, presumably left by U.S. Army authorities or personnel who occupied the premises immediately after the liberation, and that up to 1951 there had been no known claimant or owner thereof. Those articles, under the Manual of Instructions to Treasurers, could be considered property found at station to be taken up in the books of the provincial treasurer as provincial government property. As such property they could not be disposed of without the previous approval of the provincial treasurer and the provincial auditor. The respondent could not have been unaware of the rules and regulations governing properties of that kind, considering that before his appointment as fiscal he had previously been assistant chief of a division and special agent in the Department of Finance and a special investigator of the General Auditing Office, which positions have something to do with the supervision of the work of treasurers and auditors. I therefore find him guilty or unlawful disposal of firearms.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. Alberto Jimenez is hereby considered resigned from office as provincial fiscal of Leyte, effective as of December 8, 1954, the date of his suspension, with forfeiture of all leave and retirement privileges to which he may be otherwise entitled and with prejudice to reinstatement in the government service.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of Dec., in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 162**  
SUSPENDING FROM OFFICE CONSUL HORTENCIO J. BRILLANTES

This is an administrative case filed by Mrs. Victorina A. Gaerlan against Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes, Philippine consul in Seattle, Washington, for alleged serious misconduct on four counts, to wit;

1. That contrary to his agreement with the complainant to take with him to Seattle her daughter, Aurora Gaerlan, and to treat her as his eldest child, allow her to go to school at her own expense and secure a job for her, respondent made her instead a servant in his house and prevented her from going to school or from even leaving his house;

2 That the respondent obtained the sum of ₱1,542 for the transportation fare of Aurora Gaerlan from Manila to Seattle and that although the Philippine Air Lines transported her free of charge the respondent did not return said amount to the complainant but misappropriated it for his own use;

3. That the complainant gave respondent's wife \$50 in cash and another \$50 in bank draft for delivery to her daughter, Aurora Gaerlan, but that while respondent's wife gave the bank draft, she did not give the other \$50 to her until after the complainant had lodged a complaint against the respondent with Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo; and

4. That on account of respondent's unpleasant treatment of Aurora Gaerlan, the latter decided to move to the house of a certain Mrs. Maria Beltran; and that after she had left respondent's house in Seattle, respondent cancelled her special passport, placed all sorts of difficulties for her to secure an ordinary passport and did not issue her an ordinary passport until he was directed by the Department of Foreign Affairs, upon complaint of Aurora's mother, to do so.

The case was thoroughly investigated by the Board of Foreign Service which found the respondent guilty under counts 2 and 4. A review of the record shows the following facts to have been duly established:

*Count 2.*—On November 29, 1952, complainant's daughter, Aurora Gaerlan, left with the respondent for the United States upon complainant's request. Aurora assumed responsibility for her plane fare of ₱1,452. Part of her plane fare in the amount of ₱902.80 was charged against and paid from a donation of the Philippine Air Lines (PAL) to respondent, said sum of ₱902.80 representing the unused portion of the total PAL donation of ₱2,500 to respondent for the fare of his children not included in his travel order. The difference of ₱549.20 between Aurora's fare and the donation allotted to her and used in making up her full fare was paid in cash. All the invoices for the plane tickets, as well as the tickets themselves, were issued in the name of the respondent.

*Count 4.*—While Aurora Gaerlan was staying in the house of the respondent in Seattle, the latter and his family treated her in accordance with the understanding that she was going to help in the household chores, accompany the Brillantes children to school and live with them as a member

of the family. Respondent admonished her not to go out at night for her own safety. After leaving respondent's household, Aurora went to the consulate several times to file an application for a passport but the various applications were disapproved by the respondent for one reason or another, and it was only after the Department of Foreign Affairs had ordered him to issue a passport to her that he did so.

*Count 2*

Respondent denied having received the amount of ₱1,452 for Aurora Gaerlan's plane fare either personally or through his wife or having paid himself the ₱549.20 to the PAL office as alleged by the complainant. He claimed that the latter amount was paid by Aurora herself. After an analysis of the evidence, I agree with the investigating body that the full fare of ₱1,452 was not paid over to him. I am also convinced that the portion of the PAL donation used to complete Aurora's plane fare was evidently paid. In other words, the respondent converted into cash a portion of the PAL donation to him, contrary to the purpose and spirit thereof. This act of the respondent is a reflection on his official conduct and decorum as a consul of the Republic. Moreover, in seeking personal favors from the airline company with which his office is in close relation, without the knowledge or consent of the Department of Foreign Affairs, he is guilty of highly improper conduct.

*Count 4*

In connection with this count, the respondent explained that the delay in the issuance to Aurora Gaerlan of a passport was due to the fact (a) that she was insisting on a special passport, (b) that she had no money to pay the fees, (c) that she had not gone to the consulate to make the necessary application, and (d) that he was confused as to her civil status.

Respondent's explanation is on the whole unsatisfactory. As held by the investigating body, Aurora could not have insisted on the issuance to her of a special passport after the respondent had explained to her that her special passport had been cancelled and returned to the Department of Foreign Affairs. Neither could it be true that she had no money to pay the fees and that the respondent saw her only once in the consulate, as the evidence shows that her uncle gave her various amounts ranging from several dollars to hundreds of dollars every time he left on a voyage and that she had gone to the consulate in company with her uncle twice and alone at least six times to prepare her application. Finally, respondent could not have been ignorant of Aurora's civil status, as he knew that she had been the victim of a married man and he had a talk with her lawyer before her departure for the United States.

The evidence amply shows that instead of helping Aurora obtain a passport, as it was his duty to, the respondent made it difficult for her to get one by resorting to dilatory tactics—first, by passing the matter of her application to his vice-consul, when he could have attended to it personally; second, by using the letter from her alleged husband as a reason for delaying the grant of a service passport to her; and third, by submitting the question to the Department of Foreign Affairs. I therefore find the respondent guilty of the charge that he placed all sorts of difficulties for Aurora Gaerlan to secure an ordinary passport.

I consider respondent's explanation as regards the first part of this count as satisfactory and, therefore, exonerate him therefrom. Counts 1 and 3 are dismissed for lack of merit.

Except for those failings, respondent has a satisfactory record of service. He has been highly commended by top officials of Seattle, the State Government of Washington, and civic organizations of that State. Such otherwise creditable performance as an officer of the Foreign Service, while not constituting a mitigating circumstance, truly deserves consideration.

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In view of the foregoing, Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes is hereby suspended without pay for a period of one year as consul of Seattle, Washington.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
President of the Philippines

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Magsaysay, R. (1955). Administrative Order No. 162: Suspending from office Consul Hortencio J. Brillantes. *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*, 52(1), 44-47.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 163**  
REMOVING MR. EMILIANO PATRON FROM OFFICE AS CLERK OF COURT OF SULU.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Emiliano Patron, clerk of court of Sulu, which is an aftermath of his prosecution and conviction for less serious physical injuries. The case was investigated by the District Judge and was submitted by mutual agreement on the evidence taken at the trial of the criminal case in the Court of First Instance of Sulu.

It appears that the aggrieved party, Atty. Esteban Bumanglag, had brought an action in respondent's office in behalf of a client. A dispute arose between Attorney Bumanglag and the respondent regarding fees and the man-behalf of a client. A dispute arose between Attorney Bumanglog and the respondent regarding fees and the manner of affixing the court seal to the complaint. Apparently the lawyer had made insinuations that the official receipt which the respondent had issued to the former's client was for an amount less than what the client had paid. Beyond that, no untoward incident occurred. Mr. Bumanglag walked out to the adjoining room – the Overseas Club – where refreshments were sold. While Mr. Bumanglag was in this room taking soft drinks with another attorney, he was assaulted by the respondent, who went in about one hour after Mr. Bumanglag had left the clerk's office. According to Mr. Bumanglag and an eyewitness, the attack was sudden and without warning. The assailant struck the complainant with bare fist and knocked him down unconscious. Mr. Bumanglag sustained a wound in the upper lip which bled profusely and took twelve days to heal with medical attention. The respondent was taller and heavier than the offended party.

I agree with the Secretary of Justice that the evidence established beyond doubt that it was the respondent, not his brother as respondent alleged, who attacked Bumanglag in the manner set forth above.

Although committed outside respondent's office, the aggression was directly connected with the discharge of his official duties and constituted, therefore, misconduct in office. The record fails to show any justification, excuse or even mitigation for respondent's bullish behaviour. The assault was devoid of any influence of passion or obfuscation which could have overcome the attacker's power of reason or self-control. It was deliberate, treacherous and with abuse of superior strength. Under the circumstances, the aggression involved a large degree of moral turpitude.

Despite the pendency of the criminal case in the Court of Appeals, action on this administrative case does not have to await the final outcome thereof, because this is an independent proceeding and the decision of the Appellate Court, even if favorable to the accused, cannot alter the conviction that Mr. Patron is guilty of serious malfeasance in office and should not be entrusted with the functions and responsibilities of an office that has wide dealings with the public.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Emiliano Patron is hereby removed from office as clerk of court of Sulu, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

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Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 164**  
**REMOVING MR. PORFIRIO ALTRES FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF CABUCGAYAN, LEYTE.**

This is an administrative case filed by the municipal mayor of Cabucgayan, Leyte, against Mr. Porfirio Altres, Justice of the Peace of the same municipality, who is charged with (1) being uncooperative with local officials, (2) unnecessarily delaying the disposal of cases filed in his court and (3) immorality for maintaining illicit relations with another woman despite his being a married man. The charges were investigated by the District Judge whose findings and recommendations were reviewed by the Secretary of Justice. After going over the record, I agree with the investigator and the Secretary of Justice that the first two charges are without merit and, therefore, should be, as they are hereby, dismissed.

Regarding the immorality charge, it appears that the respondent is married to Florentina Rocabo, a school teacher in Jaro, Leyte; that he lived with one Mrs. Juana Adlawan in one of the rooms of the house of Mrs. Preciosa Elatico in Cabucgayan, Leyte; and that as a result of their illicit relation a child was born. The above facts are supported not only by the affidavits of respondent's landlady, Mrs. Elatico, and a co-tenant in the same house, Mrs. Lourdes Mendoza, and by the sworn complaint filed with my office by respondent's wife who also claimed therein that the respondent was living under scandalous circumstances with Juana Adlawan, but also by the testimony of Mrs. Mendoza that she saw respondent and Juana Adlawan occupying and sleeping together in a room of the same house where she was living and by Mrs. Altres' own admission on cross-examination by the District Judge that respondent has a child by his paramour (Juana Adlawan) and that what she stated in her complaint was true.

The existence of amorous relations between respondent and Juana Adlawan also finds corroboration in the testimony and medical certificate of Dr. Vicente Montesclaros to the effect that the latter treated "Juana Altres" for intrauterine hemorrhage and by respondent's note to a certain midwife from Cabucgayan to attend to his wife. Respondent's explanation that the wife mentioned in his note was the real Mrs. Altres is unbelievable, since the latter was in Jaro which is separated by a channel from Cabucgayan where the midwife had come from. The weight of evidence points to the conclusion that both the doctor and the midwife rendered medical assistance, not to Mrs. Altres, but to Juana Adlawan whom the respondent had represented to be his wife.

Respondent's and Juana Adlawan's denial of the existence of amorous relations between them is unavailing in the face of the damaging and convincing evidence to the contrary. The subsequent denial by respondent's landlady of the execution and knowledge of the contents of her affidavit by means of another affidavit deserves no credit, because both documents clearly show that they were signed by one and the same person and they bear identical residence certificate number and other details. Neither may credit be given to the belated disavowal by respondent's wife of actual knowledge of the facts concerning the existence of illicit relations between respondent and Juana Adlawan stated in her complaint to my office by claiming that her knowledge thereof was based on rumors as such pretense

is contrary to the positive tenor of her complaint made under oath. As a public school teacher she can reasonably be presumed to know and understand the meaning and import of the contents of her complaint.

In thus publicly maintaining illicit relations with a married woman who is not his wife, the respondent is guilty of immorality of such a nature as to render him unfit to remain as town magistrate.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Porfirio Altres is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Cabucgayan, Leyte, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) MARIANO YENKO, JR.

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 165**

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 69 DATED OCTOBER 15, 1954,  
BY CONSIDERING AS RESIGNED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BUENAVENTURA SABULAO  
OF KIDAPAWAN, COTABATO.

Under Administrative Order No. 69 dated October 15, 1954, Justice of the Peace Buenaventura Sabulao of Kidapawan, Cotabato, was removed from the service for abusing his office to harass a person having conflicting personal interest with him by requiring excessive bail from one Mariano Sumagaysay, an accused in his court. However, the effects of said order were suspended as it was discovered that the respondent had not been given a formal hearing of the charges against him to which he was entitled.

During the formal hearing held before the District Judge of Cotabato the parties, assisted by their counsel, submitted the case on the pleadings without presenting any oral evidence. Thereafter, the District Judge reiterated his recommendation that the respondent be subjected to some kind of disciplinary action, short of dismissal, with a warning.

After a restudy of the case, I am convinced that the respondent is guilty of the charge of fixing excessive bail for some ulterior personal motive and that he deserves to be separated from the service as originally found and decreed. Considering, however, that he has rendered long and efficient service and has not been charged except in this instance, to deprive him of whatever benefits that may have accrued to him might be unduly harsh and severe. I am, therefore, inclined to view his case with some measure of leniency.

Wherefore, and in line with the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Administrative Order No. 69 dated October 15, 1954, is hereby modified in the sense that Mr. Buenaventura Sabulao is considered resigned as justice of the peace of Kidapawan, Cotabato, effective upon receipt of notice hereof, without prejudice to receiving the money value of his accumulated leave and such other benefits as he may be entitled to under existing laws.

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 166**  
**REMOVING MR. GREGORIO E. EDILLO FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE**  
**OF THE PEACE OF LILOAN AND PINTUYAN, LEYTE.**

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Gregorio E. Edillo of Liloan and Pintuyan, Leyte, for allegedly collecting fees beyond what is allowed by Republic Act No. 145 for his services in assisting claimants to benefits under the laws of the United States administered by the United States Veterans Administration (USVA).

The case was investigated by the District Judge before whom Francisco Supangan, Florentina Paler, Vicente Amparo, Andrea Encinas, Alfonsa Angub (through her son, Juan Basa, she being too old to testify) and Ruperta Cagadas, who were all recipients of compensation benefits from the U.S. Veterans Administration, testified as follows: that they were assisted by the respondent who was then municipal mayor of Libagon in the preparation and prosecution of their claims with the U.S. Government; and that with the exception of the last two claimants who had no definite agreement with the respondent as to the amount of his fees it was stipulated that respondent would get for his services 10% of whatever amount would be paid to them by the U.S. Government.

From the testimony of these claimants it appears that Supangan received from the USVA the total sum of ₱10,000, Paler ₱5,161, Amparo ₱5,700, Encinas ₱6,000, Angub ₱8,108 and Cagadas ₱3,818. Supangan, Paler, Amparo and Encinas declared that respondent actually collected from them the stipulated 10% as his share, while Angub and Cagadas stated that they paid the respondent ₱700 and ₱720, respectively. All the six witnesses also declared that when respondent collected his fees from them he was already a justice of the peace.

The respondent denied the charge, alleging that he helped these claimants without expecting any reward inasmuch as he was then their municipal mayor and that he did not in fact received a single centavo from any of them or from any of the other claimants whom he had also helped. He attempted to strengthen his defense with the testimony of Nemesio Egina, treasurer-postmaster of Libagon, Leyte, to the effect that the checks of the aforesaid pensioners were cashed in his office and that he paid them all in full.

It appears, however, that Egina was also denounced by the USVA for supposedly fleecing claimants for compensation benefits; that in fact it was while he was being investigated by a Post-Office Inspector that Justice of the Peace Edillo was implicated by witnesses as his co-conspirator; and that the report of the Post-Office Inspector in the case against Egina was the basis of the complaint filed by the USVA against the herein respondent. Egina's interest in Edillo's exoneration is therefore understandable. Moreover, even assuming that Egina paid the pensioners' checks in full, this does not prove that the respondent did not collect his fees. It is not alleged by the pensioners that respondent's fees were deducted by Postmaster Egina when he paid their checks.

Other witnesses presented by the respondent were persons who also received pensions from the USVA. They testified that although they were assisted by respondent in the preparation of their claims

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he never charged them any fee. As regards these witnesses, suffice it to say that the mere fact that respondent did not charge them for his services does not mean that he never collected from others.

The respondent attributed the filing of the charge against him to the fact that he refused to work for complainant Isidoro E. Jabonillo's candidate for Congressman in the November 1953 elections. However, the record fails to show that the witnesses who testified against the respondent were induced by Jabonillo. But whoever was responsible for initiating the charge, the fact remains that, as held by the District Judge, there is sufficient evidence to prove that the respondent violated Republic Act No. 145, in view of which the Judge recommends his criminal prosecution.

I find no reason for doubting the declarations of the witnesses against him. Respondent himself said that, when these witnesses were preparing their claim papers, he was then their mayor; that he believed it was his duty to help them without expecting any reward; and that as a matter of fact he did not charge them for his services. If these were true, I cannot understand why these persons who received compensation benefits from the USVA in no small amounts, through respondent's efforts, should now testify falsely against him at the mere behest of Jabonillo. There is no showing that Jabonillo possesses any moral ascendancy over them.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Gregorio E. Edillo is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Liloan and Pintuyan, Leyte, effective upon receipt of a copy of this order. Let the record of this case be returned to the Department of Justice for the institution of the corresponding criminal action for violation of Republic Act No. 145 against the respondent.

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 167  
REPRIMANDING COUNCILOR PEDRO CUEVAS, JR. OF BASILAN CITY.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Pedro Cuevas, Jr., councilor of Basilan City, who has been charged by Mayor Leroy S. Brown of the same city with (1) misappropriation of funds from public contributions, (2) corrupt actuation as a public official, and (3) illegal use of property purchased from public contributions. The charges were investigated by a special investigator who recommended that the same be dismissed.

After going over the records, I find that no sufficient proof has been adduced to hold the respondent guilty of Charges Nos. (1) and (3). The said charges are dismissed for lack of merit.

With respect to Charge (2), it appears that the Committee in charge of the 1945 fiesta of the district of Lamitan, Basilan City, collected voluntary contributions for the expenses of the said fiesta, and donated portion of the said contributions amounting ₱1,500.00 to a newly formed association called "Atomic Club" of which the respondent was the president. Out of this sum of ₱1,500.00, the club bought a building, a radio set and a book entitled "History of Basilan Island". In the year 1948, Atty. Dianala Jo made an offer to the respondent, who was then president of the club, to buy the building which was not then being used. The respondent deemed it necessary to convene the board of directors to decide the sale, but in view of the difficulty of convening the members thereof, he (respondent) allowed Atty. Dianala Jo to take possession of the building, without first paying the value thereof, believing that it would be for the best interest of the club as this building was then in a dilapidated condition. Attorney Jo made repairs and improvements on the building and utilized it as a school building up to 1953 when his school closed due to financial difficulties. The principal of the Lamitan Elementary School then made an offer thru the City Council and the Mayor to lease the building, and the said council approved a resolution, authorizing the Mayor to sign for and in behalf of the city the contract of lease with Atty. Dianala Jo as lessor.

The records show that the respondent voted in favor of the resolution knowing that the said building does not belong to Attorney Jo but to the "Atomic Club". The contract of lease, however, was not actually executed because it was found out that Attorney Jo was not the owner of the building. The question is whether in voting in favor of the said resolution, the respondent incurred violation of Section 18 of the Charter of Basilan City which reads:

"SEC. 18. The officers shall not engage in certain transactions nor receive favors or benefits.--It shall be unlawful for any officer of the city directly or indirectly, individually or as a member of a firm, to engage in any business transaction with the city or with any of its authorized officers, boards, agents or attorneys, whereby money is to be paid, directly or indirectly out of the resources of the city to such person or firm; or to purchase any real estate or other property belonging to the city, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessment or by virtue



of legal process at the suit of the city, or to be surety for any person having a contract with the city”.

It is clear that the respondent, knowing as he did that he had a pecuniary interest in the building as president of the Atomic Club, attempted to violate said law when he voted in favor of the resolution authorizing the lease. In the case of *Rosario Monteclaro de Navarra versus People of the Philippines* (51 O. G. No. 5, L-6469, promulgated on April 29, 1955), the Supreme Court held:

“Just as under the Revised Penal Code the transgressor of the law may be convicted not only when the crime is consummated but also when it is frustrated or attempted, so also under the provisions referred to (meaning Sections 2176 and 2761, Revised Administrative Code), steps taken by a municipal official which would lead to bring about the perfection, consummation, and execution of a municipal contract X X X are included in the prohibition. The provisions of sections 2176 and 2761 of the Revised Administrative Code are intended to deter and prevent municipal contract X X X because of the influence or pressure that may be exerted or brought to bear upon the other municipal officials to consent and approve such contract X X X. If such provisions are to be construed as to prohibit and punish municipal officials who have or possess pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, only in a consummated municipal contract X X X, then the purpose and aim of the prohibition would not be realized and attained”. (Underscoring supplied).

I find the respondent guilty of attempted violation of Section 18 of the Charter of Basilan City. However, in view of his explanation that he voted for the resolution in the honest belief that it is for the benefit of the school children of the city, and there having been no actual prejudice to the public interest caused by his action, I am inclined to be lenient to the respondent.

Wherefore, Councilor Pedro Cuevas, Jr., is hereby reprimanded and warned that a repetition of the same or similar offense in the future will be dealt with severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) MARIANO YENKO, JR.

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 168**  
FURTHER AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 11 DATED MARCH 6, 1954,  
CREATING A COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING OF ROADS  
TO BE IMPROVED.

Administrative Order No. 11, dated March 6, 1954, entitled “Creating a Committee on Programming and Planning of Roads to be improved”, as amended by Administrative Order No. 44, dated July 13, 1954, is hereby further amended so as to make the composition thereof as follows:

Hon. Florencio Moreno	–	Chairman
Sen. Gil J. Puyat	–	Member
Col. Harry Brenn	–	Member
Col. Antonio P. Chanco	–	Member
Mr. Isaias Fernando	–	Member
Mr. A. C. Taylor	–	Member
Mr. Rodolfo Maslog	–	Member
Col. Salvador Villa	–	Member

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1955). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 169**

**FINDING LIEUTENANT COLONEL VICTOR H. DIZON GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE IN  
PERMITTING THE UNAUTHORIZED LOAN OF RADIO TOWER PARTS TO THE BOLINAO  
BROADCASTING CORPORATION AND IMPOSING UPON HIM A FINE OF ONE MONTH'S  
SALARY AS CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATOR**

The Committee appointed by me to determine the liability of Lieutenant Colonel Victor H. Dizon in connection with the loan of parts of a dismantled radio tower to the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation, found that the dismantling of said radio tower in Palawan and the shipment of the dismantled parts to Manila upon the direction of Colonel Dizon, and the lending of the same parts to the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation about a year later, were entirely unrelated events; that Colonel Dizon approved the loan of the said radio tower parts in good faith and in the belief that they could be parts of the radio beacon (HHW) tower which had been previously leased to said corporation by the Board of Liquidators; that the said loan was an honest mistake attributable to the confusion in the identity of the dismantled parts of both towers. The Committee has recommended the complete exoneration of the respondent.

I concur in the finding that respondent did not order the dismantling of the Palawan radio tower for the purpose of lending it to the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation. However, after carefully examining the record of investigation, I cannot agree with the Committee's conclusion that the unauthorized lending of the radio tower parts was an unavoidable mistake for which the respondent should not be held responsible as Acting Civil Aeronautics Administrator and as the approving authority for such loan. The evidence discloses that Lieutenant Colonel Dizon was negligent in –

a. failing to inquire from subordinates who were in a position to identify the tower parts, particularly his Property Officer, Mr. Juan Perez, whether the additional parts being loaned to the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation belonged to the Palawan radio tower or any other tower in the possession of the Civil Aeronautics Administration;

b. assuming that if the parts covered by MR's marked Exhibits "A" and "B" (Palawan tower) were found to fit the radio beacon (HHW) tower, this would conclusively prove that the said parts were actually the structural constituents of the radio beacon (HHW) tower, when he knew that the Civil Aeronautics Administration had supporting members and accessories of at least two different towers which could be used interchangeably either in their original state or with slight alterations;

c. failing to provide a means of checking whether the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation, a private entity, would actually and honestly get only the missing parts of the radio beacon (HHW) tower by fitting the parts in their original state, knowing as he did that not all the parts being loaned could possibly be parts of the radio beacon (HHW) tower; and

d. failing to act promptly to determine the ultimate disposition of the loaned tower parts and to recover those that were not used by the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation.

In approving the loan of government property to a private entity under the foregoing circumstances, the respondent cannot escape responsibility by simply pleading that he had no personal knowledge that the loaned tower parts were those of the Palawan radio tower. He could have ascertained the facts by simply inquiring from his assistants. His failure to exercise reasonable diligence resulted in the unauthorized use of the said radio tower parts by the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation.

Wherefore, Colonel Victor H. Dizon is hereby found guilty of negligence in permitting the unauthorized loan of the Palawan radio tower to the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation. A fine of one month's salary as Civil Aeronautics Administrator is hereby imposed on him. The Civil Aeronautics Administration is directed to take steps to recover the parts loaned, or the value thereof, from the Bolinao Broadcasting Corporation.

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 170**  
**EXONERATING MR. VICENTE G. BUNUAN AS SUGAR QUOTA ADMINISTRATOR.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Vicente G. Bunuan, sugar quota administrator, filed by Mr. Abelardo, L. Dizon, formerly chief, field service division, of the Sugar Quota Administration, for allegedly forcing the complainant to resign, tampering with public record and persecuting the complainant. The charges were investigated by a special investigating committee created to look into alleged irregularities in the Sugar Quota Administration which found the same without merit and accordingly recommended their dismissal.

After going over the records, I am satisfied that there is no sufficient evidence to show that the complainant signed his letter of resignation as chemist of the office effective December 3, 1950, because of undue pressure from the respondent for having allegedly denounced anomalies in the office. I am rather persuaded to believe that he did so voluntarily because of personal and business reasons as stated in his letter in question.

As to the second charge, it appears that a draft of the appointment of the complainant as chief of the field service division was sent to the Secretary of Commerce and Industry by Mr. R. L. Paguia, then acting Sugar Quota Administrator, together with the resignation of Mr. Paguia as chief of said field service division. However, said draft of appointment was later returned to the Sugar Quota Administration with the information that it was not acted upon by the Department Head, as the position to which complainant was being proposed had not been vacated by Mr. Paguia whose resignation had not been accepted.

Subsequently, complainant's appointment was approved by the Department Head, the Commissioner of the Budget, the Commissioner of Civil Service and the Office of the President for a limited period only, that is from March 5 to August 15, 1952, corresponding to the time when the regular incumbent was designated as acting administrator. It has not been satisfactorily shown that the respondent tampered with the public record by substituting the original draft of complainant's appointment with a new one containing the limitation as to the period of its effectivity.

Finally, I am convinced that in requiring the complainant to reimburse the salary received by him from March to August 1952 as "chief" of the field service division, the respondent was of the honest belief that such payment was unauthorized for the reason that the position involved had not been legally vacated by the regular incumbent.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the investigating committee, Mr. Vicente G. Bunuan, sugar quota administrator, is hereby exonerated of the charges against him.

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 171**

DIRECTING DEPARTMENT HEADS AND OTHER APPOINTING OFFICERS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THOSE IN THE CORPORATIONS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT, TO SUBMIT TO THE PRESIDENT THE NAMES OF PROPOSED APPOINTEES TO OFFICES AND EMPLOYMENTS THEREIN.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

1. All department heads and other appointing officers or entities in the Executive Branch of the Government, including those in all corporations owned and controlled by the Government, before making any appointments in their respective departments, offices, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, shall submit to the Office of the President for consideration the names of the persons proposed for appointment, the positions to which they are to be appointed, the amount of salaries they will receive and their educational attainments and qualifications.
2. The Bureau of Civil Service and the Budget Commission shall not give due course to any appointment unless it appears that it has been previously passed upon by the Office of the President as herein-above provided.
3. Proposed appointments to positions in the Central Bank, Philippine National Bank, Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, and in other corporations owned and controlled by the Government where such appointments are not subject to civil service law, rules and regulations, shall be submitted direct to the Office of the President, while these so subject shall be submitted through the Office of the Administrator of Economic Coordination as regards corporations under the executive supervision of the latter.
4. Appointments submitted to the Office of the President in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be returned disapproved to the department, office, agency, instrumentality, entity or corporation from which it originated.
5. The Commissioner of Civil Service, the Commissioner of the Budget, and the Administrator of Economic Coordination are especially enjoined to see to it that the provisions of this Order insofar as it affects their respective offices are strictly complied with.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 172**  
**REQUIRING DR. FELINO N. HERNANDEZ TO RESIGN AS MEMBER**  
**AND ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF OPTICAL EXAMINERS.**

This is an administrative case against Dr. Felino N. Hernandez, acting chairman of the Board of Optical Examiners, who is charged with a number of irregularities including neglect of duty, incompetence, and unprofessional and immoral conduct supposedly committed by him as a member of the board. The charges were looked into by a special investigating committee appointed for the purpose.

It appears that on February 1, 1954, the Secretary of the Optometric Association of the Philippines wrote to the Board of Optical Examiners complaining about the signboard of the respondent displayed in his establishment at 113 Escolta, Manila, allegedly in violation of the regulations governing the practice of optometry in the Philippines in that he announced therein his business jointly with his profession. In his answer to the complaint the respondent stated, among other things, that his signboard had been corrected in accordance with the regulations. Later, or on March 23, 1954, he and Dr. Nemesio Garcia, the other board member, adopted Resolution No. 5 dismissing the complaint of the optometric association against the respondent on the ground that the cause of action no longer existed, from which the former board chairman, Dr. Pablo C. Feliciano, dissented.

The signboard in question of the respondent before its correction read thus:

“HERNANDEZ OPTICAL CO.  
Watches & Jewelry  
Dr. Felino N. Hernandez – Optometrist”

Respondent claimed that said advertisement was not an announcement to the public of his profession as an optometrist but of his business establishment known as Hernandez Optical Co., which deals, among other things, in watches and jewelry; that his name was written thereon only to show that he was the owner; that the word “optometrist” following his name was intended to show that the said “Dr. Felino N. Hernandez” was an optometrist; that he could not omit the word “optometrist” after using the word Dr. in his name, as it would not be known in what branch of science he is a doctor; and that to advertise his business is something entirely different from announcing the practice of his profession as an “optometrist.” He also claimed that he wanted to distinguish his business or store from that of “L. A. Hernandez, Optical and Jewelries” on Rizal Avenue, Manila; and that some leading practitioners in Manila displayed similar signs.

Respondent’s explanation is not satisfactory. While it is true that under the disputed sign he was advertising his business establishment, it is nevertheless undisputable that he was also advertising himself as an optometrist. The regulations prohibit the announcement of the profession jointly or in combination with any other business. The fact that he corrected his sign after his attention had been called to it is a tacit admission of its defective nature. He is therefore guilty of unprofessional conduct

with the mitigating circumstance of having corrected the offending signboard before any formal action could be taken against him.

Far from finding relief in the fact that other practitioners also violated the regulations by displaying similar signboard as his, he only convicted himself of dereliction of duty for failing, as board member, to take or initiate proper administrative action against said offenders.

His participating in the deliberation and disposal of the charge against him by the optometric association and signing, together with board member Nemesio Garcia, Resolution No. 5 dated March 23, 1954, dismissing said charge are obviously improper and immoral. That no person should pass judgment on his own case is a principle too basic to require elaboration. In fact even a mere indirect interest in a case disqualifies a person from sitting therein. He is therefore guilty of immoral or unethical conduct.

It has also been duly established that in the examination questions in anatomy of the eye given to Erlinda Garcia, daughter of Dr. Nemesio Garcia, during the optometrist examination on April 23, 1953, the respondent copied verbatim all the questions on said subject from "State Board Questions and Answers by Harry E. Pine." This is in violation of the rules and regulations governing board examinations.

The nature of the irregularities committed by the respondent clearly shows that he is totally unfit to continue in office. In view thereof, I am constrained to take drastic action against him.

Wherefore, Dr. Felino N. Hernandez is hereby required to tender his resignation as member and acting chairman of the Board of Optical Examiners within fifteen days from receipt hereof. If he fails to do so within the period given, he shall be deemed removed from his posts effective the day following the expiration of said period.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 173****ADMONISHING AND WARNING DIRECTOR OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS DANIEL M. SALCEDO  
TO BE MORE CAREFUL IN HIS ACTUATIONS**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Daniel M. Salcedo, Director of Private Schools, for (1) nepotism on four counts; (2) favoritism on six counts; (3) toleration of irregularities; (4) abuse of discretion or authority on three counts; (5) unjust and oppressive treatment of visitors and employees, and unprofessional attitude on five counts; (6) electioneering on four counts; and (7) misrepresentation of facts relative to the training, experience, and efficiency of employees of the Bureau of Private Schools on two counts.

A committee created by the Secretary of Education investigated the charges, except that of electioneering which was also the subject of Criminal Case No. 29966 filed against the respondent in the Court of First Instance of Manila. The committee finds that the charges have not been established. Nevertheless, it believes that the respondent erred in failing to advise Dr. Manuel L. Carreon, then Director of Private Schools, of the former's relationship with Mr. Candelario C. Quinto whom Dr. Carreon appointed as supervisor and in occasionally wearing undershirt only in the office when feeling very warm. For these mistakes, the committee recommends that the respondent be admonished and warned to be more careful in his actuations in order to avoid similar complaints. The Secretary of Education concurs in this recommendation.

As to the charge of electioneering which, as above stated, was the subject of Criminal Case No. 29966 of the Court of First Instance of Manila, it appears that the respondent was acquitted in the decision of the court promulgated on December 14, 1955. On the basis of said acquittal, I lifted respondent's preventive suspension on December 21, 1955, and ordered his immediate reinstatement.

The findings and recommendations of the Investigating Committee are well taken. Wherefore, the respondent is hereby admonished and warned to be more careful in his actuations in order to avoid similar complaints. He shall be paid his salary corresponding to the period of his preventive suspension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

**RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
*President of the Philippines*

By the President:  
**MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
*Assistant Executive Secretary*

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Magsaysay, R. (1956). Administrative Order No. 173: Admonishing and warning Director of Private Schools Daniel M. Salcedo to be more careful in his actuations. *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*, 52(1), 63-64.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 174**  
**ABOLISHING THE PRESIDENTIAL ACTION COMMITTEE ON SULU AFFAIRS.**

WHEREAS, the Presidential Action Committee on Sulu Affairs was created in Administrative Order No. 80 dated November 20, 1954, as amended by Administrative Order No. 109 dated March 12, 1955, to find ways and means of solving the socio-economic problems in the province of Sulu; and

WHEREAS, the purpose for which said committee was created has already been achieved;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby abolish the Presidential Action Committee on Sulu Affairs created in Administrative Order No. 80 dated November 20, 1954, as amended by Administrative Order No. 109 dated March 12, 1955.

Administrative Order No. 80 dated November 20, 1954, as amended by Administrative Order No. 109 dated March 12, 1955, is hereby revoked.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**

Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 175**

FURTHER AMENDING THE THIRD PARAGRAPH OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 151, DATED MARCH 16, 1951, ENTITLED “AMENDING THE THIRD PARAGRAPH OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 151, DATED MARCH 16, 1951, ENTITLED ‘CREATING A FOOD COMMISSION TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NUTRITION OF THE MASSES AND FOR THE INCREASE OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY.’”

The third paragraph of Administrative Order No. 151 dated March 16, 1951, as amended by Administrative Order No. 16 dated March 17, 1954, is hereby further amended so as to make the composition of the Food Commission as follows:

- |     |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| 1.  | Dr. Wenceslao Pascual.....   | Chairman |
| 2.  | Dr. Juan Salcedo, Jr., representing the Institute of Nutrition .....   | Member   |
| 3.  | Mr. Manuel “Dindo” Gonzalez, representing the National Marketing Corporation.....  | "        |
| 4.  | Dr. Laureano S. Marquez, representing the Bureau of Animal Industry ....   | "        |
| 5.  | Dr. Bernardo Acena, representing the Bureau of Plant Industry .....  | "        |
| 6.  | Dr. Jose Santillan, representing the consuming public.....   | "        |
| 7.  | A representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Extension to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources .....  | "        |
| 8.  | A representative of the Bureau of Commerce to be designated by the Secretary of Commerce and Industry.....                             | "        |
| 9.  | A representative of the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration to be designated by the Administrator, ACCFA..... | "        |
| 10. | A representative of the Farmers Cooperative Marketing Associations to be designated by the Administrator, ACCFA.....                   | "        |

Done in the City of Manila, this 25th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 176**

REQUIRING CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO SUBMIT TO THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES ANSWERS TO ITS PERIODIC AND SPECIAL INQUIRIES REGARDING LOCAL AGRICULTURE IN ITS VARIOUS ASPECTS, ESPECIALLY IN CONNECTION WITH ECONOMIC SITUATIONS, FOOD SUPPLY, FOOD AND OTHER CROPS, AND LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS.

WHEREAS, the Division of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources is charged with the duty, among other things, of being thoroughly informed always with respect to local agriculture, especially in connection with economic situations, food supply, food and other crops, and livestock and livestock products;

WHEREAS, it is absolutely necessary that the Division of Agricultural Economics has easy and rapid access to all reliable sources of information regarding the various aspects of local agriculture as hereinabove indicated; and

WHEREAS, reliable, timely and adequate information or data regarding agriculture and the rural people is essential in the national endeavor to improve and safeguard the well-being of the nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order that:

1. The following public officials shall answer promptly periodic and special inquiries sent them by the Division of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, regarding local agriculture in its various aspects, especially those concerning economic conditions, food supply, food and other crops, and livestock and livestock products:

- (1) Fieldmen of the Bureau of Agricultural Extension: District Agriculturists, City Agriculturists, Provincial Agriculturists, Municipal Agriculturists, Home Demonstrators and District 4-H Club Leaders.
- (2) Fieldmen of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Soil Conservation, Bureau of Fisheries, and Weather Bureau.
- (3) Leading Municipal officials like the Municipal Mayor, Municipal Treasurer and agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.
- (4) The District Supervising teachers, head teachers of municipalities and barrios.
- (5) Provincial officials like the Provincial Governor and Provincial Treasurer.
- (6) Bureau of Commerce fieldmen: Commercial agents.
- (7) Leading officials of Philippine National Bank agencies and branch offices in the provinces and elsewhere.
- (8) Fieldmen of different government corporations or agencies having to do with the development of agricultural industries and with the processing and distribution of agricultural products.
- (9) Social workers under the Social Welfare Administration.

2. The foregoing public officials shall submit their answers to the Division of Agricultural Economics not later than one week after receipt of such inquiry using brief forms previously supplied them by the Division of Agricultural Economics.

3. All charges for communications in connection with these inquiries submitted by the above-named officials shall be chargeable against the Division of Agricultural Economics. In case wire communication is used, the Division of Agricultural Economics shall pay ₱0.20 per telegram transmitted within the Philippines, not exceeding 30 words. This shall apply also to communications transmitted by telegrams in connection with the administration of the Division of Agricultural Economics, with the collection of agricultural data and with the conduct of economic investigations.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON

Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 177**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE NO. 60 DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1954,  
BY DESIGNATING THE HONORABLE J. V. CRUZ, PRESS SECRETARY,  
AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 60 dated September 17, 1954, by designating the Honorable J. V. Cruz, Press Secretary, as the Chairman of the Philippine Information Agency therein created.

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 178**  
**CREATING A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY**  
**CELEBRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES ON JULY 4, 1956.**

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a National Committee to formulate plans and devise ways and means for the appropriate celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1956; The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Alfredo Montelibano, Chairman, National Economic Council.....	Chairman
Hon. Eulogio Balao, Secretary of National Defense.....	Vice-Chairman
Hon. Gregorio Hernandez, Jr., Secretary of Education .....	Member
Hon. Eleuterio Adevosio, Secretary of Labor .....	"
Hon. Oscar Ledesma, Secretary of Commerce and Industry.....	"
Hon. J. V. Cruz, Press Secretary.....	"
Hon. Juan Concon, Deputy Administrator of Economic Coordination .....	"
Mr. Arsenio Jison, President, Philippine National Bank .....	"
The President, University of the Philippines .....	"
The President, Philippine Chamber of Commerce .....	"
The President, Chamber of Industries .....	"
The President, Manila Rotary Club .....	"
The President, Association of University Women .....	"
The Secretary General, Philippine Association.....	"
Mr. V. Lontok .....	Member-Executive Secretary

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman and, for the purpose of discharging its functions, may create such sub-committees as may be necessary.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 179**  
**REMOVING FROM OFFICE CONSUL TAGAKOTTA O. SOTTO.**

This is an administrative case against Consul Tagakotta O. Sotto, chargé d'affaires of the Philippine Legation at Karachi, Pakistan, for gross misconduct, disloyalty to the Government and malfeasance in office, consisting in:

1. That as chargé d'affaires of the Philippine Legation at Karachi, he signed an agreement without the authority of his Government for the purchase and sale of rice in the amount of 30,000 long tons between the Government of Pakistan through its Secretary of Food and Agriculture and the Republic of the Philippines;
2. That without authority from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, he designated the Ivlom Corporation of Karachi as the exclusive agent of the said government to handle all transactions in connection with the aforesaid agreement;
3. That he is guilty of insubordination in that he refused to follow the instruction of the Department for him to come to the Philippines as contained in its radiogram No. 246;
4. That he left his post without the permission of the Department and without submitting the necessary clearances in violation of existing regulations;
5. That he filed a suit before a Pakistani Court making the Republic of the Philippines party plaintiff against Ivlom Corporation and other defendants without obtaining previous authority from his government, thereby placing the Republic of the Philippines under the jurisdiction of a foreign court;
6. That he withdrew the aforesaid suit during its pendency without the consent of the Philippine Government, to the prejudice of the Filipino rice dealers in whose interest the case was filed; and
7. That he continued and still continues to remain absent from his post without an authorized leave and keeping the Department ignorant of his whereabouts.

Respondent in his answer admitted charges Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 and denied the rest. Pursuant to the Foreign Service Act (Rep. Act No. 708), the case was referred to the Board of Foreign Service for formal investigation. Respondent was given sufficient time to comply with the instructions of the Department of Foreign Affairs to return to Manila to refute the charges and confront the witnesses against him, but he did not avail himself of the opportunity. In a radiogram sent to his counsel for relay to the Department, respondent manifested his conformity to his dismissal provided he would not be required to return to the Philippines.

During the hearing, counsel for the respondent was given every opportunity to present the side of the latter and to refute the evidence adduced against him. On the basis of the evidence presented, the Board of Foreign Service found the respondent guilty as charged except as to charge No. 7 where he was found guilty only of the first part thereof.

After carefully going over the records of the case, I agree with the Board's findings which are concurred in by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. In view of the seriousness of the irregularities committed by the respondent, I am constrained to take drastic action against him as recommended by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the investigating body.

Wherefore, Consul Tagakotta O. Sotto is hereby removed from office effective as of the date of his preventive suspension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 180**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 172 DATED JANUARY 9, 1956,  
CONCERNING DR. FELINO N. HERNANDEZ, FORMER MEMBER  
AND ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF OPTICAL EXAMINERS.

Under Administrative Order No. 172 dated January 9, 1956, Dr. Felino N. Hernandez was required to resign as member and acting chairman of the Board of Optical Examiners, for unprofessional and unethical conduct and violation of the rules governing board examinations, consisting of (1) making a joint announcement in his signboard of his business and his profession, (2) participating in the disposal of the charge against him for unprofessional conduct in connection with said signboard and (3) copying verbatim questions from a certain book in the examination given to a certain candidate.

The respondent now seeks reconsideration of said order on the ground that, as to the first two irregularities, he acted in utter good faith without any intention of violating any law or regulation and that, as to the last, he was not duly informed of the charge about it. He also invokes the comparatively lenient attitude adopted by the Commissioner of Civil Service on said matters.

After a restudy of the case, I am satisfied of respondent's protestations of good faith in the premises. The fact that he corrected his disputed signboard and removed the objectionable words therefrom once his attention was called to it shows, as held by the Commissioner of Civil Service, "evident good faith on his part to abide by the law and regulations".

As to his participation in the resolution dismissing the charge against him, the Commissioner of Civil Service was of the opinion that said resolution was not even necessary. It was therefore a vain and useless act. In fact, he said, "upon the elimination of the words in the sign board of Doctor Hernandez objected to by the Optometric Association of the Philippines, the cause of action against Dr. Hernandez for the alleged unethical advertisement ceased to exist and as such, said complaint should be dismissed and the matter considered closed", because "an administrative proceeding is essentially remedial, not penal, in nature" and for the purpose of the regulations governing the practice of optometry, "a correction, elimination, or rectification of what constitutes unethical in an advertisement or on a sign board is sufficient and should, in the opinion of this Office, exempt the person concerned who acted in good faith from further liability".

A revision of the records tends to confirm respondent's claim as to the third irregularity found against him. It does not appear that he was notified of any charge about the supposed violation of the regulations governing the giving of examination questions and that he was required to answer the same. The requirements of due process were therefore not satisfied, and it was improper to make any finding against him in that regard. In any event, according to the Commissioner of Civil Service, the pertinent regulation allegedly violated is only directory and for purposes of guidance, and mere failure to observe it faithfully does not render the examiner concerned liable for disciplinary action or removal.

In view of all the foregoing, I find respondent's request for reconsideration to be in order. I am satisfied that the penalty heretofore imposed on him was rather too severe and that he deserves to be merely reprimanded with warning. Considering, however, that such disciplinary action would only be warranted if the respondent were to continue in office, which is not the case here, in order to serve as a pattern for his future conduct and behavior, it is apparent that there is no more need for imposing said penalty, in accordance with the action taken on similar cases.

Wherefore, Administrative Order No. 172 dated January 9, 1956, is hereby reconsidered and the respondent exonerated of the charges. He shall be considered as having served his full term as a member of the Board of Optical Examiners which expired on January 18, 1956.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 181**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS**  
**AND BURIAL OF FORMER PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO.**

WHEREAS, former President ELPIDIO QUIRINO passed away unexpectedly on the twenty-ninth day of February, nineteen hundred and fifty-six; and

WHEREAS, it is fitting and proper that adequate arrangements be made for the holding of official necrological services and a state funeral for our former President, commensurate with the people's love and respect for him with the great debt of gratitude that they owe him;

Now, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a Committee on Funeral arrangements and Burial, composed of the following:

Exec. Sec. Fortunato de Leon.....	Chairman
Senator Fernando Lopez.....	Member
Senator Quintin Paredes .....	"
Speaker Protempore Daniel Romualdez .....	"
Secretary Gregorio Hernandez, Jr.....	"
Secretary Eulogio Balao .....	"
Justice Alejo Labrador .....	"
Congressman Eugenio Perez .....	"
Mayor Arsenio H. Lacson.....	"
Governor Pedro Singson-Reyes.....	"
Hon. Jose Yulo.....	"
Hon. Joaquin M. Elizalde .....	"
Hon. Teodoro Evangelista.....	"
Ex-Governor Eliseo Quirino.....	"
Asst. Exec. Sec. Enrique C. Quema .....	"
Mr. Manuel G. Zamora .....	"



Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 182**  
**REINSTATING MR. RUFINO ABUDA IN OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF QUINAPONDAN AND MACARTHUR, SAMAR.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Rufino Abuda, Justice of the Peace of Quinapondan and MacArthur, Samar, which arose from his conviction for libel.

It appears that on July 28, 1952, the respondent was found guilty of libel by the Court of First Instance of Samar and was sentenced to pay a fine of ₱200.00. Due to a misapprehension of the rules on appeal, he was not able to elevate the case to the appellate court and the decision became final. In view of his conviction, and upon the recommendation of the former Undersecretary of Justice, the respondent was required to resign and, if he failed to do so, he would be removed from service.

As, in the opinion of the Secretary of Justice, respondent's conviction, did not in itself afford legal basis for his separation, administrative proceedings being necessary for the purpose, the case was ordered investigated formally by the District Judge of Samar.

The investigation discloses that the respondent was accused and found guilty of libel for writing on February 11, 1952, while he was already a Justice of the Peace, a very derogatory letter to a certain Justiniano Esperanzate about one Fortunato Vasquez as being allegedly a cheater and landgrabber.

The investigator believes that under the law respondent's conviction for libel is not a cause for his suspension, much less his removal from office, and accordingly recommends his exoneration. However, the Secretary of Justice disagrees with the recommendation that the respondent be fully exonerated. As the offense committed by the respondent is not serious and was not directly connected with the discharge of his official duties, the Secretary recommends that he be reinstated in office without salary during his suspension, such suspension being considered as punishment for his misdeed.

After considering the matter carefully, I agree with the Secretary of Justice. Respondent's conviction cannot but reflect somehow on his fitness for the position, in view of which he should be punished accordingly.

Wherefore, Mr. Rufino Abuda is hereby reinstated in office as Justice of the Peace of Quinapondan and MacArthur, Samar, without right to salary during the period of his suspension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 183**  
**GRANTING FULL AND PLENARY PARDON TO QUINTIN PEREZ, FORMER CORPORAL,**  
**ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES.**

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, concurred in by the Secretary of National Defense, Quintin Perez, who was dishonorably discharged from the service as corporal in the Armed Forces of the Philippines on May 18, 1954, for violation of Articles of War 62 and 87, is hereby granted full and plenary pardon.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 184**  
REQUIRING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE PABLO URREA OF RIZAL, LAGUNA, TO RESIGN.

This is an administrative case filed by Sabina Sumague against Justice of the Peace Pablo Urrea of Rizal, Laguna, for immorality. It is alleged (1) that respondent Justice of the Peace, after having lived with complainant for eighteen years (from April 1937 to January 1955) without benefit of marriage, left her for another woman; and (2) that after leaving complainant, respondent entered into a fictitious marriage with one Antonina Reyes of Sariaya, Quezon. The charges were investigated by the District Judge.

Complainant testified that from April 1937 to January 1955 she and respondent lived together as common-law husband and wife; that during all those years she worked as a laundrywoman in order to help respondent finish his law studies until he passed the bar examinations; and that when respondent became justice of the peace, he left her for another woman.

Respondent denied having lived with complainant, but admitted having courted the latter and having had sexual relations with her. He claimed that he separated from her early in 1945 and that she filed this complaint only in order to have him back and resume their illicit relationship which he did not want to do because it was immoral.

The District Judge, after considering the evidence adduced in the investigation, found that respondent had lived with complainant without benefit of marriage, and was guilty of immorality. He gave credence to the testimony of complainant that respondent left her in January 1955 and not in 1945 as alleged by respondent. The Judge reasoned out that if they had separated in 1945, and if the purpose of the filing of the complaint had been merely to force respondent to return to complainant, the latter would have filed her charges long before 1955, considering that respondent was appointed justice of the peace in 1950.

After a careful review of the evidence, I fully agree with the District Judge and the Secretary of Justice that respondent had publicly maintained illicit relations with complainant and was therefore guilty of immorality. He lived with complainant before and after his appointment as justice of the peace, although he could have married her. But he did not marry her because he considered it beneath the dignity of his office to be married to her. In fact, his only interest in her was, in his own words, to satisfy his "human want."

It is also evident from complainant's answer to respondent's cross-examination that he is now cohabiting with another woman to whom he is not married. Although he denies being married, yet in the statement of his personal circumstances at the outset of his examination, it appears that he is, which tends strongly to confirm that he is living with a woman whom he treats as his wife.

The life of a justice of the peace should be above reproach so as to insure public respect for his office. By his past and present behavior, Mr. Urrea has shown himself utterly unfit to sit in judgment over his fellowmen.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the District Judge and the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Pablo Urrea is hereby required to resign from his position as justice of the peace of Rizal, Laguna,

within ten days from receipt of a copy of this order. If he fails to do so within the period given, he shall be deemed removed from his position effective the day following the expiration of said period.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of March, and in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 185**  
**REMOVING MR. FERNANDO PACANA FROM OFFICE AS REGISTER**  
**OF DEEDS OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL AND CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Fernando Pacana, register of deeds of Misamis Oriental and Cagayan de Oro City, for alleged extortion, negligence, dishonesty, falsification, etc.

Charges of extortion having been filed against the respondent, a fact-finding investigation was conducted to determine whether or not a prima facie case existed to warrant the filing of formal charges against him. The investigator found a prima facie case of extortion as well as of negligence, inefficiency, falsification of public documents and habitual absence from and tardiness in office. Notified of the charges against him, respondent submitted an answer with the prayer that a formal investigation be conducted if his answer be deemed insufficient to warrant the dismissal of the case against him.

An investigating committee was therefore created to conduct a formal investigation of the charges against the respondent. The hearing commenced on March 1, 1955, and continued up to March 15, 1955, with complainants and witnesses against respondent testifying, during which the respondent was afforded all the chances to cross-examine the witnesses. After the complainants had rested their case, the reception of the evidence for the respondent was set on March 17, 1955. On this date, however, counsel for respondent presented a motion for disqualification of the members of the investigating committee so as to inhibit them from further hearing the case on the ground of bias and prejudice. The committee refused to accede to the petition and called for the presentation of respondent's evidence. When counsel for respondent refused to do so, the committee closed the investigation.

After going over the record, I am satisfied that the motion for disqualification was frivolous, intended merely to harass the investigators in the performance of their duty.

Although the charge of extortion has not been satisfactorily established because of the retraction of some of the complainants and the unavailability of another, the testimony of one of the complainants tends to prove that respondent ignored the inhibition contained in Administrative Order No. 239 dated December 23, 1953, under which he was reprimanded and warned for going beyond the scope of his official duties by intervening in the preparation and processing of a title, by again officiously intervening in the procurement of plans and technical descriptions, which matters were alien to his duties as register of deeds.

The evidence also shows that respondent ordered the registration of documents without requiring payment of fees within the reglementary period; that defective documents were also registered, which could not have been done without his knowledge unless he did not bother to examine said defective documents before affixing his signature in the certification rendering the same registered, in which case he was grossly negligent; that he was habitually absent from and tardy in office; and that he falsified public documents (certificates of service).

The Commissioner of Land Registration believes that, although the irregularities committed by the respondent warrant his separation from the service, the penalty to be meted out to him should be mitigated in view of his long and previous faithful service and the fact that he was of late suffering

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from diabetes which could have contributed to the commission of said irregularities. He therefore recommends that the respondent “be allowed to resign as of the date of his receipt of the suspension order and be entitled to all the rights and privileges accruing thereunder.”

However, the Secretary of Justice feels that said recommendation leans unduly on the side of the leniency and that the many irregularities committed by the respondent are so grave that it would not serve public interest to treat him leniently. He believes that it is only by drastic action that the Government can curb the evil practices rampant in many government offices. I fully agree with the Secretary of Justice.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Fernando Pacana is hereby removed from office as register of deeds of Oriental Misamis and Cagayan de Oro City, effective as of the date of his preventive suspension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of March, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 186**  
**SUSPENDING MR. SEVERINO BAGTASOS FROM OFFICE AS REGISTER OF DEEDS OF SULU**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Severino Bagtasos, register of deeds of Sulu, for allegedly extorting money from some ignorant Moros.

It appears that sometime in 1953 a group of Moros came to the office of the respondent to inquire about their free-patent applications. The respondent advised them to hire the services of a lawyer in Manila by the name of Antonio Arieta to work for the early issuance of their patents. Subsequently, a telegram was received by the respondent from Mr. Arieta asking him how much each applicant would pay for the service. Thereupon, the respondent sent his son to Tongkil, Sulu, to inquire from the applicants how much each of them would pay for the services of Mr. Arieta in expediting the issuance of their patents.

Although there is no evidence to sustain the charge of extortion, the actuations of the respondent in the premises are such as to cast a shadow of suspicion on his motives, considering that the transaction involved pecuniary consideration. For lack of sufficient evidence, the respondent is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and he is therefore absolved from the charge. However, the fact remains that in acting beyond the scope of his official duties and in such a way as to cast doubts on his motives he is guilty of improper conduct. Needless to say, while it is the duty of every public officer or employee to serve the public to the fullest extent possible, he should nevertheless refrain from doing acts which may cast suspicion on his motives.

Wherefore, Mr. Severino Bagtasos is hereby suspended from office as register of deeds of Sulu for fifteen days without pay, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of March, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 187**

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 166, DATED DECEMBER 31, 1955,  
CONCERNING FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE GREGORIO E. EDILLO OF LILOAN  
AND PINTUYAN, LEYTE.

After a restudy of the administrative case against former Justice of the Peace Gregorio E. Edillo of Liloan and Pintuyan, Leyte, I am satisfied that sufficient justification exists for modifying the decision thereon removing him from office. In view thereof, Administrative Order No. 166, dated December 31, 1955, is hereby modified in the sense that the respondent is considered resigned without prejudice to reinstatement.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 188**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 128, DATED JULY 18, 1955,  
CONCERNING FORMER CITY ATTORNEY NICETAS F. ABENOJA OF ORMOC CITY.

After a restudy of the administrative case against former City Attorney Nicetas F. Abenoja of Ormoc City, I am satisfied that sufficient justification exists for modifying the decision thereon removing him from office. In view thereof, Administrative Order No. 128, dated July 18, 1955, is hereby modified in the sense that the respondent is considered resigned without prejudice to reinstatement.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

## MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 189**AMENDING THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE CREATED  
IN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 178 DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1956, TO TAKE CHARGE  
OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
ON JULY 4, 1956

The composition of the National Committee created in Administrative Order No. 178 dated February 10, 1956, to take charge of the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1956, is hereby amended as follows:

Hon. Eulogio Balao, Secretary of National Defense .....	Chairman
Hon. Eleuterio Adevos, Secretary of Labor .....	Vice-Chairman
Hon. Gregorio Hernandez, Jr., Secretary of Education .....	Member
Hon. Oscar Ledesma, Secretary of Commerce and Industry .....	Member
Hon. Juan de G. Rodriguez, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources .....	Member
Hon. Paulino J. Garcia, Secretary of Health .....	Member
Hon. J. V. Cruz, Press Secretary .....	Member
Hon. Juan Concon, Deputy Administrator of Economic Coordination .....	Member
Mr. Arsenio Jison, President, Philippine National Bank .....	Member
The President, University of the Philippines .....	Member
The President, Philippine Chamber of Commerce .....	Member
The President, Philippine Chamber of Industries .....	Member
The President, Manila Rotary Club .....	Member
The President, National Press Club of the Philippines .....	Member
The President, Association of University Women .....	Member
The Secretary General, Philippine Association .....	Member
Mr. V. Lontok .....	Member and Executive Secretary

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

**RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

*President of the Philippines*

By the President:

**FORTUNATO DE LEON**

*Acting Executive Secretary*

Source: **Presidential Museum and Library**

Magsaysay, R. (1956). Administrative Order No. 189: Amending the composition of the National Committee created in Administrative Order No. 178 dated February 10, 1956, to take charge of the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1956. *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*, 52(4), 1868.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 190**  
**GRANTING FULL AND PLENARY PARDON TO SALVADOR M. SIAO,**  
**FORMER FIRST LIEUTENANT, ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES**

Salvador M. Siao, who was dismissed from the service as First Lieutenant, Armed Forces of the Philippines, on October 10, 1953, for violation of the 96th Article of War, is hereby granted full plenary pardon.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 191**  
**CREATING AN EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE**  
**OF THE PARTICIPATION OF FILIPINO NATIONALS IN THE SAID PROGRAM.**

For the purpose of providing an appropriate agency to coordinate Philippine participation in the Exchange Visitor's Program and to properly channel the services of returned participants for the benefit of various government projects, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee for the Exchange of Visitor's Program composed of the Secretary of Health and the Secretary of Education as Co-Chairman and the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs and the Undersecretary of National Defense as members:

The Committee shall have the following functions:

1. To accept and screen applications of prospective applicants to the United States Exchange Visitor's Program;
2. To endorse, for placement, qualified applicants for the consideration of the appropriate United States agency administering the program;
3. To negotiate, for the benefit of other Philippine participants, opportunities for agriculturists, industrialists, veterinarians, engineers, architects, teachers, economists and other professionals;
4. To keep a permanent record of all applicants and participants abroad and of those who have returned, indicating the field of specialization, the period of training and other particulars. These records shall be used as reference by the Committee in channelling the services of returned participants to government projects and important private enterprises; and
5. To advise technical departments and university authorities on the opportunities for graduate training available under the program.

The Committee is authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its functions. It is also authorized to issue rules and regulations not inconsistent with the requirements of the Exchange Visitor's Program to carry out the purposes of this Order.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 192**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 24, ISSUED MAY 5, 1954, PRESCRIBING RULES  
AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT  
OF NON-CHRISTIAN STUDENT PENSIONADOS, ETC.

Administrative Order No. 24, issued May 5, 1954, prescribing rules and regulations governing the selection and appointment of non-Christian student pensionados, is hereby amended so as to provide the following rules:

1. Preferred courses of study. - In the selection of applicants for non-Christian student pensionados, preference shall be given to those intending to take vocational and technical as distinguished from purely academic courses.

The preferred courses are veterinary medicine, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, industrial or chemical engineering, architecture, surveying, drafting, home economics, dietician, nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, and other vocational courses, whichever is the shortest being the most preferred. Other courses, such as law, medicine, education, or B.S.E., etc., may be allowed as a course for non-Christian pensionados, only if proofs satisfactory to this Office are adduced to show that in the locality, province, or region where the applicant resides, there is a lack of professionally trained non-Christians along those lines of profession.

2. Advancing the date of examination. - The date of the examination as provided in paragraph 3 of Administrative Order No. 24 is hereby changed and advanced from the second Saturday of May of each year to the second Saturday of April of each year.

3. Relative weight of the competitive examination; final rating. - The result or the rating obtained in the competitive examination for scholarship as provided for in Administrative Order No. 24 shall be given the relative weight of one-half, the remaining one-half to be based upon the average rating obtained upon graduation from the high school of each student-applicant. The final rating of each student-applicant shall be obtained by adding the rating obtained in the competitive examination to the average rating obtained upon graduation from the high school, and dividing the sum thereof by two.

4. Additional rules for the selection of applicant for appointment as student pensionado. - Where a member of one family is already in the roll of pensionados, no other member of the same family shall

be eligible for appointment as student-pensionado, if there are other qualified applicants.

The amendments herein provided shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 193**  
FURTHER AMENDING THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE CREATED IN  
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 178, DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1956, TO TAKE CHARGE  
OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
ON JULY 4, 1956.

The composition of the National Committee created in Administrative Order No. 178 dated February 10, 1956, as amended by Administrative Order No. 189 dated March 28, 1956, to take charge of the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1956, is hereby further amended in the sense that the President of the Civic Assembly of Women in the Philippines is designated, in lieu of the President of the Association of University Women, as a member of said committee.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 194**  
**ALLOWING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES TO ACQUIRE PUBLIC LANDS**  
**EVEN IN THE PROVINCES WHERE THEY ARE STATIONED.**

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

Officials and employees of the Government may acquire public agricultural lands subject to the limitations of the Public Land Act and in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed and the policies already enunciated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, even in the provinces where they are stationed. Previous permission by the Department Secretary concerned shall not be required.

Administrative Order No. 59 dated January 14, 1938, is hereby modified accordingly.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 195**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 215, DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1953,  
CONCERNING FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ANTONIO FUENTECILLA  
OF SAN FELIPE AND SAN NARCISO, ZAMBALES.

After a restudy of the administrative case against Mr. Antonio Fuentecilla, former Justice of the Peace of San Felipe and San Narciso, Zambales, I am satisfied that sufficient justification exists for modifying the decision thereon removing him from office, with prejudice to reinstatement in the government service. In view thereof, and as prayed for by him, Administrative Order No. 215, dated September 25, 1953, is hereby modified in the sense that his disqualification to hold a position in the Government is hereby removed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 196  
REMOVING MR. BRIGIDO C. GENEBRALDO FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE  
OF THE PEACE OF DIGOS, DAVAO.

This is an administrative case filed by Miguel Chicote against Mr. Brigido C. Genebraldo, Justice of the Peace of Digos, Davao, for allegedly solemnizing a fictitious marriage, which was investigated by the District Judge.

It appears that on January 26, 1951, Virgilio Llanto, then Justice of the Peace of Governor Generoso, Davao, and married to one from Sibonga, Cebu, invited Adelina Chicote, complainant's daughter, residing in Governor Generoso, to go with him to respondent's office in Digos, Davao, so that they could be married by respondent who was his friend. Respondent forthwith "solemnized" the "marriage" and gave to Llanto a copy of the "marriage certificate" signed by the parties and the witnesses, Paciano Bangoy and Ofelia Lasala. Thereafter Adelina and Virgilio lived as husband and wife, and two girls were born to them.

When Adelina's father came to know that respondent did not enter the marriage in his register of marriages, nor send a copy thereof to the local civil registrar, and that Llanto was already married to one from Sibonga, Cebu, Miguel Chicote filed a complaint against Llanto in the fiscal's office of Davao which was later withdrawn by him upon Llanto's promise to return to Cebu and leave Adelina, which he did, at the same time resigning from his position as Justice of the Peace.

Respondent admitted that sometime in January 1951 Llanto, Adelina, Paciano Bangoy (Adelina's uncle) and a Mrs. Lasala came to his office in Digos, asking him to solemnize the marriage between Llanto and Adelina, but that he refused to do so because their papers were defective as the marriage license was not signed by the local civil registrar. An affidavit executed by Adelina, wherein she denied having contracted any marriage with Llanto, was presented to support respondent's claim that he never celebrated any marriage between the two. However, Adelina testified that she signed said affidavit at Llanto's bidding without knowing or reading its contents, which was not disproved by the respondent.

After a careful review of the evidence on record, I am inclined to believe Adelina Chicote's testimony that on January 26, 1951, respondent "solemnized" her "marriage" with Llanto. There is no reason or motive for her to testify falsely against the respondent. The fact that the "marriage" between Adelina and Llanto was not registered evidently prompted respondent to deny having solemnized one between the two. That fact also shows that the marriage solemnized by him was fictitious and simulated for no other purpose than to help Llanto, his boyhood friend, from possible criminal prosecution, it appearing that Adelina, a minor, was then in the family way. Considering their intimate relationship, respondent must have known that Llanto had been married in Cebu.

In view of the foregoing, I find the respondent guilty of solemnizing a fictitious marriage in order to save a friend from possible criminal prosecution. Such act of his is highly reproachable, immoral and unbecoming his position as a dispenser of justice, and renders him totally unfit to remain in office.

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Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Brigido C. Genebraldo is hereby removed from office as Justice of the Peace of Digos, Davao, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON

Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 197**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 207, DATED DECEMBER 5, 1952,  
CONCERNING FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE DOMINGO GALAGNARA  
OF KOLAMBUGAN AND MONAI, LANAO.

After a restudy of the administrative case against Mr. Domingo Galagnara, former Justice of the Peace of Kolambugan and Monai, Lanao, I am satisfied that sufficient justification exists for modifying the decision thereon removing him from office insofar as such removal constitutes a bar to his reinstatement in the public service. In view thereof, Administrative Order No. 207, dated December 5, 1952, is hereby modified in the sense that his removal shall be without prejudice to his reinstatement in the government service.

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Acting Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 198**  
**REMOVING CAPT. ROMEO MAGHIRANG FROM OFFICE AS CHIEF OF POLICE**  
**OF THE CITY OF SAN PABLO.**

This is an administrative case against Capt. Romeo Maghirang, chief of police of the City of San Pablo, who is charged with (1) maltreatment of Sgt. Isidro Batralo of the San Pablo City police force; (2) maladministration of the city jail resulting in the escape of three detention prisoners; and (3) grave neglect of duty in connection with the release and escape of Alfredo Azurin, accused of attempted rape and frustrated homicide.

No evidence having been presented to substantiate the first and second charges, the same are hereby dismissed.

With respect to the last charge, the evidence discloses that in the night of November 21, 1954, at about 10:30 o'clock, two sisters named Conchita and Minerva Guinto while walking down Mabini Street, San Pablo City, from a beauty parlor, were waylaid by two unknown persons who attempted to abuse them. One person held Conchita covering her mouth in an attempt to prevent her from shouting for assistance. Her sister Minerva who came to her rescue, was stabbed on her breast. At this juncture, Conchita was able to scream for help.

The assailant fled but he was recognized by Conchita to be "Fred" later identified as Alfredo Azurin.

Shortly thereafter, the respondent, Chief of Police Maghirang, came to know of the incident. He immediately issued instructions for the apprehension of the assailant. At about past midnight of the same day, Alfredo Azurin was apprehended and brought in for questioning. In a signed statement, he admitted having stabbed Minerva but claimed he did not know what he was doing as he was drunk.

In the morning of November 22, 1954, the written declarations of Alfredo Azurin, Conchita and Minerva were sworn to before the respondent. Instead of forwarding immediately the sworn statements or record of investigation to the City Attorney, the respondent took no further action thereon until requested by the former on November 24, and again on November 26, 1954, when the said papers were finally forwarded to the said official.

In the meantime, the respondent ordered the release of Alfredo Azurin in the morning of November 22, 1954, six hours after his apprehension by the police, notwithstanding the fact that the respondent had then in his possession the sworn statements aforementioned, which were sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case against Azurin. In fact, the city attorney immediately upon receipt thereof on November 26, 1954, filed two informations in the court charging Azurin with frustrated homicide and attempted rape. However, the warrant issued by the court for the arrest of the accused could not be served as he had fled and is nowhere to be found until now.

The respondent contends that he should not be held liable for two reasons, namely: (1) that under the Charter of San Pablo City (Com. Act No. 520), the respondent is not the official charged with the duty of preparing criminal complaints or informations; and (2) that he ordered the release of Azurin

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after six hours of detention to preclude the possibility of being accused of arbitrary detention in view of the fact that no complaint had as yet been filed in the court against Azurin.

It is the duty of the city attorney to “investigate all charges of crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of laws and city ordinances and prepare the necessary informations or make the necessary complaints against the persons accused” (Sec. 24 (f), Com. Act No. 520). However, the same charter charges the chief of police with the duty to prosecute violators of any law or ordinance [Sec. 25 (b)]. Since the City Attorney is charged ultimately with the investigation of all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the city and to file the necessary informations before the Court against the accused, it was the duty of the respondent chief of police to transmit immediately the records of the case against Azurin to the city attorney, for appropriate action, considering that the accused was under his custody.

His failure to act accordingly is very strange to say the least. If he were in doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence on hand to serve as a basis for the filing of the complaints, he could have consulted with the city attorney. He was well aware of the gravity of the offenses committed and had the written admission of the offender. And yet he had the temerity to release the offender without in the least exhibiting any qualm or concern for the outraged rights and interests not only of the offended parties but also of the good people of San Pablo. By such conduct, he has manifested gross irresponsibility and ignorance of his duties which render him totally unfit to continue in his present position.

Wherefore, Mr. Romeo Maghirang is hereby removed from office as chief of police of San Pablo City effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Acting Executive Secretary

*Source: Malacañang Records Office*

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 199

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 216 DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1953, ENTITLED  
“CREATING A COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE PLANNING OF THE MARIKINA RIVER  
MULTIPLE-PURPOSE DEVELOPMENT FOR ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATION,  
FLOOD CONTROL, IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.”

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 216 dated September 29, 1953, by designating the following members of the Coordinating Committee therein created:

Capt. Andres C. Hizon, Acting Executive Director, National Economic Council .....	Chairman
Mr. Julian A. Buendia, Director of Public Works .....	Member
Mr. Gaudioso Cruel, Chief Engineer, National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority .....	"
Mr. Filemon M. Zablan, General Manager, National Power Corporation .....	"

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 200**  
**IMPOSING A FINE ON MR. MACARIO NAVAL, PRESIDENT**  
**OF THE PHILIPPINE NORMAL COLLEGE.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Macario Naval, president of the Philippine Normal College, who is charged with irregularities consisting of exploitation of students, electioneering, nepotism, favoritism, incompetence, condescension to falsification of records, and mental dishonesty. The charges were looked into by a special investigating committee which submitted a comprehensive report containing the following findings against the respondent:

(1) That the respondent, in his capacity as president of the Faculty-Student Exchange, was negligent in failing to see to it that the exchange pay the necessary taxes and to require it to install its own water connections and pay on time its water bills before the presentation of the complaint against him;

(2) That he violated the provisions of the executive order against nepotism by appointing his brother-in-law to a non-confidential, non-technical, and non-teaching position in the Philippine Normal College as buildings and grounds supervisor;

(3) That he failed to exercise due supervision over two of his subordinates in not discovering the violation of regulations regarding outside teaching by a faculty member and the commission by the secretary of the Board of Trustees of apparent discrepancies in the agenda of the minutes of the meeting of the board and the copy thereof furnished the Secretary of Education as chairman of the board;

(4) That he failed to exercise his functions properly in not terminating officially the complaint of a member of the faculty against another; and

(5) That through oversight he failed to give due acknowledgment for the contribution of a certain professor to his graduation thesis.

After going over the record, I agree with the above findings of the investigating committee. I am also inclined to agree with its observation that the infraction and failure of the respondent were not willful but attributable to his multifarious duties. His negligence, however, is not of such a degree as to warrant severe disciplinary action.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the investigating body and the Secretary of Education, Mr. Macario Naval, president of the Philippine Normal College, is hereby fined in an amount equivalent to his salary for fifteen days, reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in the discharge of his duties in the future.

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of June, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 201**  
**REMOVING MR. JESUS TORRECARION FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF MURCIA, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Jesus Torrecarion, justice of the peace of Murcia, Negros Occidental, who is charged with assaulting Judge Jose Teodoro, Sr., of the Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental.

Based on the same deed, Mr. Torrecarion was prosecuted in the Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental for assault upon a person in authority, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment from one year, eight months and one day, as minimum, to six years, as maximum, to pay a fine of ₱1,000, to indemnify the complainant, Judge Teodoro, in the sum of ₱1,000 as actual damages, ₱5,000 as moral damages and ₱5,000 as exemplary damages, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency. He has appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The administrative investigation was conducted after the criminal case had been, elevated to the Court of Appeals, and it was agreed by the parties that all the evidence taken in the criminal trial should be considered adduced in the administrative proceedings.

The evidence shows that during a dinner-dance of the University Club in Bacolod City on January 5, 1954, respondent struck Judge Teodoro in the face with his fist, wounding him in the mouth. The reason behind the assault was the grudge nursed by respondent against the offended party who had previously held the former in contempt, for which the latter spent some days in prison, much to his chagrin and humiliation. Respondent's conduct renders him totally unfit for a judicial and, for that matter, any other public office.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice and the District Judge who heard both the criminal and administrative cases, Mr. Jesus Torrecarion is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Murcia, Negros Occidental, effective as of the date of his preventive suspension.

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

**RAMON MAGSAYSAY**  
*President of the Philippines*

By the President:  
**FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
*Executive Secretary*

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 202**  
**REMOVING MR. EXEQUIEL TRINIDAD AS CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
**OF CABANATUAN CITY.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Exequiel Trinidad, chief of the Fire Department of Cabanatuan City, who is charged with partisan political activity. The case was investigated by the Acting Provincial Fiscal of Nueva Ecija, who found the respondent guilty of the charge.

It appears that on the evening of October 17, 1953, a political meeting was held in Cabanatuan City by the Liberal Party in a place known as the Glorieta Ventanilla. The principal speakers were senatorial candidates Jacinto Borja and Jose Figueras. Some local leaders also delivered speeches during the meeting. Respondent, who was then already occupying his present position as chief of the fire department of said city, acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers. In the course of his introductory remarks he exhorted the electors not to vote for the Nacionalista candidates. These facts were testified to by Gaudencio Cudia and Gregorio Kanleon, both residents of Cabanatuan City.

The respondent denied the imputation, but admitted that he was present during the meeting as a spectator but claimed that he did not speak against any candidate. The respondent's witnesses affirmed that respondent did not deliver any speech during the meeting in question.

As between the affirmative testimony of the witnesses against the respondent and the negative testimony of the respondent and his witnesses, the former should be accorded greater weight. I find no reason for doubting the testimony of witnesses Cudia and Kanleon who positively declared having heard the respondent deliver a partisan speech on the occasion referred to. It has not been shown that they were biased or had any motive to testify falsely against him. I therefore find the respondent guilty of engaging directly in partisan political activity, which is forbidden by the Constitution and existing laws and regulations (Article XII, section 2, Const.; section 687, Rev. Adm. Code; and Civil Service Rule XIII) and punishable with removal or dismissal from the service.

There is no merit in respondent's claim that he is not covered by the ban against electioneering inasmuch as he belongs to the unclassified service, and under the election code, which is a later enactment than section 687 of the Revised Administrative Code, only those in the classified service are embraced in the prohibition. The election code covers violations for purposes of criminal prosecution and the punishment of the offender, whereas this is an administrative proceeding, the purpose of which is to protect the public service and not to punish the offender, and is governed by the provisions of the Administrative Code and the Civil Service Rule above cited, which are still in force, unaffected by the enactment of the election code which is intended for an entirely different purpose.

In view of the positive legal mandate against partisan political activity by public officers and employees in general, because of the baneful influence of politics on the public service, I am constrained to take drastic action against the respondent.

Wherefore, Mr. Exequiel Trinidad is hereby removed from office as chief of the Fire Department of Cabanatuan City, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 203**  
FURTHER AMENDING THE FOURTH PARAGRAPH OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER  
NO. 41, DATED JUNE 17, 1946, AS AMENDED, ENTITLED “CREATING THE PHILIPPINE  
COMMITTEE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.”

The fourth paragraph of Administrative Order No. 41 dated June 17, 1946, as amended by Administrative Orders Nos. 39 and 111 dated July 12, 1947, and March 3, 1950, respectively, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

“The Philippine National Committee of Food and Agriculture shall be composed of a Chairman and an Executive Secretary to be appointed by the President; one representative each on Crop Production, Livestock Production, Forestry, Fisheries, Agricultural Engineering, and Soil Conservation, to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources; a representative on Irrigation, to be designated by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications; two representatives on Human Nutrition, one to be designated by the Secretary of Health, and one by the Chairman of the Institute of Nutrition Board; a representative each on Animal Nutrition and Economics of Agriculture, to be designated by the President of the University of the Philippines; three representatives on Food Utilization, one to be designated by the President of the University of the Philippines, one by the Secretary of Education, and one by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources; and three representatives, two to represent the Philippine Farmers Association and one to represent Cooperatives, Agricultural Financing and Credit, to be designated by the President of the Philippines.”

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 204**  
**REMOVING MR. RUPERTO JAVIER FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF VALLADOLID AND SAN ENRIQUE, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Ruperto Javier, justice of the peace of Valladolid and San Enrique, Negros Occidental, which arose from a complaint filed with the United States Veterans Administration (USVA) by Mrs. Emiliana Quiatchon de Belandres (now deceased), charging respondent with violation of Republic Act No. 145 for having allegedly collected the sum of ₱150, which was in excess of the legal fee of ₱20 allowed by that law, in connection with her claim for benefits.

After a formal investigation at which only the respondent testified, complainant having died on November 23, 1953, the District Judge found respondent guilty as charged and recommended his dismissal from the service.

It appears that on April 6, 1951, Emiliana Quiatchon de Belandres sought respondent's aid in obtaining from the USVA the pension of her veteran son, Arturo Belandres. As complainant and her family were in financial difficulties, respondent and his wife gave her cash advances with the understanding that she was to reimburse them from the proceeds of her claim. When complainant's check for ₱460 was cashed, ₱150 was collected by respondent.

Respondent admitted in his answer that he received the amount of ₱150 in the honest belief that the total amount borrowed from him was about ₱130, the balance of ₱20 being his legal fee. However, it appears that in a previous investigation conducted by the City Attorney of Bacolod City, also for violation of Republic Act No. 145, respondent testified that the total indebtedness of Quiatchon was only ₱85.96, and he even itemized the amount. Nonetheless, respondent was not prosecuted by the City Attorney because on December 5, 1952, Quiatchon executed an affidavit saying:

"That my debt to him is ₱60.00 which was spent by us with my son for subsistence; that for his services in helping me, I gave him ₱20.00; that what he got from me was ₱150.00 and there was an excess of ₱70.00; that today Judge Ruperto S. Javier is returning the said excess to me; that because Judge Ruperto S. Javier has returned the excess of the money which is ₱70.00 and if I go on with my complaint against Judge Ruperto S. Javier, I don't have the material time to go back and forth to Bacolod, I am forgiving Judge Ruperto S. Javier of what he had done and today I am withdrawing my complaint against him."

It is to be noted that there is a variance between respondent's answer and his statement before the City Attorney. The discrepancy is substantial because if what he said before the latter was the fact, then he is guilty of violation of Republic Act No. 145. On the other hand, if what he stated in his answer is true, then there is no such violation. Neither statement is true because he admitted during the investigation that he returned ₱70 to the complainant after the filing of the case against him. The admission was evidently to suit the true fact. As of the ₱150 received by respondent, ₱60 represented

refund of the advances made by him to complainant, it is clear that he got ₱90 in all as fees for his services.

There is no merit in respondent's claim that the ₱70 was given to him voluntarily and that he returned the same simply to avoid trouble. His very statement before the City Attorney shows that complainant did not voluntarily part with her ₱150 because she asked for time to pay the same, but the respondent refused to accede to her request as he needed the money too.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that, apart from violating Republic Act No. 145, respondent, by his contradictory statements pointed out elsewhere, deliberately lied under oath.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice and the District Judge who investigated the case, Mr. Ruperto Javier is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Valladolid and San Enrique, Negros Occidental, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 205**  
**REMOVING MR. PEDRO V. ESPIRITU FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF MABITAC AND STA. MARIA, LAGUNA.**

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Pedro V. Espiritu of Mabitac and Sta. Maria, Laguna, for alleged involvement in the falsification of a public document.

Respondent was previously prosecuted criminally for the same act but was acquitted for insufficiency of evidence. Having been suspended from office because of said criminal case, he requested reinstatement and payment of salary during the period of his suspension. As Mr. Espiritu was not categorically absolved from the crime and as an acquittal of a public officer or employee in a criminal case constitutes no bar to the institution of administration proceedings against him, the Secretary of Justice took no action on the petition and instead instructed a District Judge of Laguna to make a thorough investigation to determine whether respondent had a hand in the alleged falsification of a deed of sale.

The investigation discloses that during the Japanese occupation the spouses Valeriano Papera and Laura Lagradilla sold to Severo Valdepeñas for ₱35,000, payable in two installments, their land in Lumban, Laguna, covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 17900. When the balance of the purchase price was paid, the condition of the time was unsettled and no one could prepare the deed of sale; so it was agreed between the parties to defer the formal execution of the document. As a token of good faith, the vendors delivered to Valdepeñas their title and copy of the tax declaration of the property.

After liberation Papera asked for ₱500 from Valdepeñas as additional consideration for the sale of the property. When the latter could not give the amount, Papera offered the land in question to Lorenzo Dagle who agreed to buy it and asked respondent to prepare the deed of sale. However, Dagle desisted upon learning that the land was sold to Valdepeñas during the occupation. The following day respondent asked Valdepeñas to bring to his house the title and tax declaration of Valeriano Papera, misrepresenting that the latter had agreed to convey the property to him and had requested the respondent to prepare the corresponding document. Relying on this misrepresentation, Valdepeñas delivered Transfer Certificate of Title No. 17900 and the tax declaration covering the property to the respondent who thereupon prepared in typewritten form two sets of a deed of absolute sale of real estate consisting of one original and three carbon copies each.

On August 28, 1945, respondent, Valdepeñas and an unknown couple went to the office of Atty. Tirso Caballero in Pagsanjan, Laguna, for the ratification of the deed of sale already bearing the signatures of the supposed vendors and the witnesses. When Mr. Caballero asked for the vendors, the respondent pointed to the couple who were with him at the time and he also indicated Severo Valdepeñas as the vendee. Upon respondent's assurance that the signatures on the document were all genuine, Attorney Caballero ratified the instrument.

The following day respondent, accompanied by Valdepeñas, presented to the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna the deed of absolute sale together with the owner's duplicate of Transfer Certificate

of Title No. 17900 for the registration of the deed and the issuance of a new title in Valdepeñas' name. As the original of said title on file in his office had been burned, the Register of Deeds told respondent to first reconstitute judicially the original title before the sale could be registered, which respondent did on the basis of the Paperas' duplicate title. In the petition filed with the Court of First Instance of Laguna it was prayed that once the original title was reconstituted, the same be cancelled and in lieu thereof a new title be issued in the name of Severo Valdepeñas based on the deed of sale purportedly executed in his favor by Valeriano Papera and Laura Lagradilla, a copy of which was attached to the petition. On November 29, 1945, the petition was granted as prayed for.

On December 11, 1945, Valeriano Papera filed a motion for reconsideration of the court order granting the petition for reconstitution, alleging that the deed of sale mentioned in the petition was a forgery. On February 19, 1946, the order of November 29, 1945, was set aside and the reception of the evidence of the parties was reset for March 22, 1946, on which date the court issued an order upholding that of November 29, 1945, and denying the petition for reconsideration. However, it observed that Papera could immediately file an action for the annulment of the deed of sale and have a notice of lis pendens annotated on the transfer certificate of title which might be issued in Valdepeñas' name.

Whereupon, Valeriano Papera and Laura Lagradilla filed Civil Case No. 8077 of the Court of First Instance of Laguna against Severo Valdepeñas and the Register of Deeds of Laguna for the nullification of the deed of sale in question, the return to them by defendants of their title, etc. After due trial, Judge Nicasio Yatco rendered judgment holding the deed of sale a forgery and declaring it null and void, sentencing Severo Valdepeñas to pay to the plaintiffs damages in the sum of ₱1,263 and ordering the register of deeds to deliver to the plaintiffs their title. The Judge also directed the Provincial Fiscal to investigate and prosecute Valdepeñas and respondent for the crime of falsification or for having presented in court a falsified document.

Severo Valdepeñas appealed from the decision in Civil Case No. 8077 without, however, impugning the finding of fact made by the trial court that the deed of sale in question was a forgery. The criminal case against respondent, which was tried by Judge Jose Mendoza, did not prosper for the reason already given at the outset, while Valdepeñas was never prosecuted for alleged insufficiency of evidence against him.

In the light of the foregoing, it will be seen that the respondent is guilty of a highly reprehensible conduct which, although not committed in connection with the performance of his official duties, necessarily reflects adversely on his fitness to remain in the public service, particularly in the judicial branch of the Government.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice and the district judge who investigated the case, Mr. Pedro V. Espiritu is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Mabitac and Sta. Maria, Laguna, effective as of the date of his preventive suspension, with prejudice to reinstatement in the public service.

Done in the City of Manila this 30th day of June, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 206**  
**ADMONISHING DIRECTOR OF LABOR AGAPITO BURGOS.**

This refers to charges of electioneering and misfeasance in office against Director of Labor Agapito Burgos.

**I**

It is claimed that in October and November 1953 respondent delivered speeches in Baguio, Iloilo City and Claveria, Cagayan, exhorting the electorate to vote for the Liberal Party ticket and lambasting the Nacionalista Party candidates.

Denying vehemently the charge, the respondent alleges that in his speeches he merely tried to explain to the people the existing labor laws, particularly the Magna Carta of Labor, in accordance with the instructions of his Department Head; that he enlightened them on what the Administration then was doing for labor, just as he is also doing now under the present regime in his periodic trips to the provinces; and that those speeches of his were made at labor rallies where he abstained completely from touching on political issues.

Respondent stresses the fact that he was appointed to his present position during the last Administration, not because of political considerations, but because of merit and faithful service to the Government for a span of more than thirty years. After devoting the best years of his life as a career man who has risen from the ranks, he knew better, he says, than to endanger his post by engaging in politics; so much so that when he was quoted in a popular daily as having spoken in Iloilo City against the Nacionalista Party presidential standard bearer in the 1953 general elections he lost no time in denying the report attributed to him, which denial was published in the same paper the following day, long before the elections.

After a serious reflection on the matter, I am inclined to believe respondent's representations. He is therefore cleared of the electioneering charge.

**II**

Under the second charge, which was filed by the A. T. Suaco Employees Union (N.L.U.), it is alleged that respondent, without first investigating the facts, wrote a letter dated March 16, 1954, to the A. T. Suaco & Co. that it could replace certain employees thereof provided that they were given one-month separation pay, in view of which nine union men were forthwith separated.

Investigation discloses that the letter in question was signed by the respondent in answer to a legal query of the company and after a conference between its representatives and the Chief of the Public Defender's Division of the Bureau of Labor (who prepared said letter), during which the company's determination to weed out nine temporary employees was bared. There is no evidence of any connivance between the company and the respondent who was not aware of the strained relations

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between it and the labor union therein. I am satisfied that the respondent acted in good faith, and he is therefore also absolved from this charge as recommended by the Secretary of Labor. However, he is admonished to be more careful in the future in signing official communications which may be susceptible to interpretations derogatory to the purpose and mission of his office.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of July, in the Year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 207**  
SUSPENDING MR. PRIMITIVO A. BUGARIN FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE  
OF MANGATAREM, PANGASINAN.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Primitivo A. Bugarin, justice of the peace of Mangatarem, Pangasinan, for immorality in that, being married to Patricia Baggao, he had illicit relations with Hipolita Pescador by whom he begot children. The case was investigated by a District Judge of Pangasinan, at which investigation only the respondent appeared.

It appears from the respondent's evidence that his illicit relations with Hipolita Pescador began in 1944, when he was still single. These relations continued after 1947, when he married Patricia Baggao, and even after his appointment as justice of the peace on April 1, 1949, as shown by the birth of their child on December 4, 1952. His relationship with Hipolita was terminated only on June 17, 1953.

Regardless of how and when these illicit relations commenced, they should have been terminated before he accepted the position of justice of the peace. The respondent should know that one of the essential qualifications for appointment as justice of the peace is good moral character. He, therefore, lacked this essential qualification when he assumed office as justice of the peace. To be considered in his favor, however, is the fact that through his own efforts he succeeded in terminating his relationship with his paramour in 1953, or long before the present charge of immorality was instituted.

In view of the foregoing, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Primitivo A. Bugarin is hereby suspended from office as justice of the peace of Mangatarem, Pangasinan, for one month without pay, with a warning that repetition of similar offense will be a sufficient cause for his separation from the service.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: Malacañang Records Office

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 208**  
**REMOVING MR. MARCELO T. MANGAHAS FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF PANAMA, LUUK, PATA AND TONGKIL, SULO.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Marcelo T. Mangahas, justice of the peace of Panama, Luuk, Pata and Tongkil, Sulu, for alleged bribery and irregular conduct in connection with a theft case heard by him when he was acting justice of the peace of Indanan, Sulu.

The evidence for the complainant shows that on July 10, 1954, the Chief of Police of Indanan, Sulu, prepared a complaint for theft against Ramalan Salilaja and Salip Atari Harid at the instance of Jumlahani Jumlahani. On the same day the offended party engaged the services of complainant herein, Atty. Eugenio Akim, as private prosecutor, and they went to the house of respondent to file the complaint. Respondent examined Jumlahani and his witnesses and afterwards caused them to sign affidavits.

On July 13, 1954, Jumlahani and a companion went to respondent's house to inquire about his complaint as the police had not received a warrant for the arrest of the accused. Upon reaching the house, Jumlahani peeped through a slit in the door and saw Salip Harid giving money to respondent. Jumlahani heard Salip requesting respondent to take care of the accused (Salip's granddaughter and son) in the theft case. The incident was immediately reported by Jumlahani to Atty. Akim, and they went to respondent who charged them with filing a trumped-up case, which they denied. When respondent was reminded that the warrant of arrest had not been issued, he said that he would, subpoena the accused to appear on July 20, 1954, and if they failed to do so he would order their arrest. On July 20, 1954, Jumlahani and his lawyer appeared in court but the accused did not and yet respondent did not order their arrest.

In the meantime, or on July 14, 1954, a complaint for abduction with rape was filed with respondent by Ramalan Salilaja, one of the accused in the theft case, against Jumlahani, his brother Amilhusin and others. Warrants for their arrest were promptly issued by respondent and the accused had to file a bond of ₱12,000 each.

On July 29, 1954, Atty. Akim wrote to respondent asking why no warrant of arrest had been issued in the case for theft although the complaint had been filed "three weeks ago." Respondent failed to answer the inquiry. On August 12, 1954, respondent finally conducted a preliminary investigation of the theft case, which was dismissed on August 17, 1954, after respondent had a talk with Atty. Benjamin Abubakar, counsel for the accused, who informed him that the accused Ramalan and the offended party were relatives by marriage and were living in the same house.

Respondent conducted on August 6 and 21, 1954, a preliminary investigation of the case for abduction with rape and dismissed it on August 26, 1954, on the basis of complainant's own affidavit that she had eloped with Amilhusin, Jumlahani's brother, and lived with him as his wife.

During the time that the above-mentioned cases were under investigation, respondent rode at least twice in the same jeep with the deputy provincial governor and the accused in the theft case, one of whom was the complainant in the case for abduction with rape.

In his defense, respondent denied receiving a bride and alleged that Jumlahani had gone to his house to ask for a postponement. He claimed that the complaint for theft was filed with him, not on July 10, 1954 but on July 19, 1954, and that its dismissal was in accordance with law and the facts. He admitted riding in the jeep of the deputy governor, together with the latter and the accused in the theft case.

After going over the record, I am inclined to agree with the investigator that respondent may be given the benefit of the doubt on the bribery charge. However, it is manifest that he delayed action on the theft case in order to give one of the accused time to file a counter-complaint for abduction with rape for the evident purpose of forcing the offended party to withdraw his complaint. There is no doubt that the theft case had been filed as early as July 10, 1954, as shown not only by the positive testimony of complainant's witnesses but also by the fact that respondent did not attempt to correct the statement in Atty. Akim's letter of July 29, 1954, that the complaint had been filed "three weeks ago." While respondent dillydallied in the theft case, he acted with unusual haste in the abduction case although it had the earmarks of being a fabrication, having been allegedly committed way back on March 10, 1954.

It is also evident that respondent dismissed the theft case not on the plea formally interposed by the accused but for some reason not appearing in the record. Thus, at the preliminary investigation the defense presented by Ramalan was that the jewelries were pawned or pledged to her, but the ground for dismissal was that the accused Ramalan was the sister-in-law of the complainant with whom she was staying when the alleged theft was committed. What is worse, he appears to have come upon that ground for the dismissal of the case through extraneous sources, possibly through counsel for the accused with whom he had a talk after the preliminary investigation of the case but before its dismissal and who must have influenced him into dismissing the case. In thus allowing a lawyer to discuss with him out of court the merits of a case which was pending in his court, the respondent violated judicial ethics.

The District Judge recommends that respondent be transferred to another province. He observes that "in order to aid the faith of Moros in the administration of justice in this province it is important that justices of the peace who are the ones directly in contact with, and accessible to, the masses be not only honest but also appear to be so." The Secretary of Justice, however, believes that it will not serve the ends of justice merely to transfer respondent to another province, as he has not only shown himself incapable of administering justice impartially but also allowed his office to be used for subverting the same, and should therefore be separated from the service. I fully agree with the Secretary of Justice.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Marcelo T. Mangahas is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Panamao, Luuk, Pata and Tongkil, Sulu, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 209**

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 162 DATED DECEMBER 28, 1955, BY FIXING THE EFFECTIVITY OF THE SUSPENSION OF CONSUL HORTENCIO J. BRILLANTES, ETC.

Under Administrative Order No. 162 dated December 28, 1955, Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes was suspended without pay for a period of one year as Philippine Consul in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., as a result of the charges filed against him by Mrs. Victoriana A. Gaerlan. Considering that from July 18, 1955, to the date of the promulgation of said order on December 28, 1955, Mr. Brillantes was virtually under suspension because he was not put to active duty nor entitled to leave with pay, his suspension can be, as it hereby is, made effective as of July 19, 1955.

In view of the wide publicity given to the case of Consul Brillantes in his place of assignment, he should be transferred to another post in the interest of the service.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 210**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 112 DATED APRIL 12, 1955, CONCERNING  
FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE APOLINARIO P. ORIEL OF LA PAZ, LEYTE.

After a restudy of the administrative case against Mr. Apolinario P. Oriel, former justice of the peace of La Paz, Leyte, I am satisfied that sufficient justification exists for modifying the decision thereon removing him from office. In view thereof, Administrative Order No. 112 dated April 12, 1955, is hereby modified in the sense that the respondent is considered resigned.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 211**

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 194, DATED APRIL 20, 1956, ENTITLED  
“ALLOWING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES TO ACQUIRE LANDS EVEN IN  
THE PROVINCES WHERE THEY ARE STATIONED.”

Administrative Order No. 194, dated April 20, 1956, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

“Officials and employees of the Government may acquire public agricultural lands and lease public pasture lands subject to the limitations of the Public Land Act and in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed and the policies already enunciated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, even in the provinces where they are stationed. Previous permission by the Department Secretary concerned shall not be required.

“Administrative Order No. 59, dated January 14, 1938, is hereby modified accordingly.”

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 212**  
**REMOVING MR. JOSE A. STRACHAN FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF ESCALANTE, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.**

This is an administrative case against Justice of the Peace Jose A. Strachan of Escalante, Negros Occidental, for misconduct in office, which was investigated by a District Judge of the same province.

It is alleged that respondent refused to receive from complainant Pedro Damalerio the fine of ₱20 imposed on the latter by the former in Criminal Case No. 530, but instead ordered his imprisonment for twenty days; and that once complainant was in jail and wanted to file a notice of appeal, respondent refused to receive the same.

Respondent admits the filing of said criminal case in his court against complainant and the subsequent rendition of the decision therein convicting and sentencing the latter to pay a fine of ₱20 but denies the other allegations of complainant.

It appears that before noon of October 18, 1952, respondent read his decision to complainant as accused in Criminal Case No. 530, convicting the latter of light coercion and sentencing him to pay a fine of ₱20. When complainant manifested his desire to appeal from said decision, respondent irritatingly remarked that had he known that the former would appeal he would have sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment instead of a fine of ₱20 only. Left no alternative but to accept the notice of appeal, the respondent required an excessive bond of ₱200, with the apparent intention of ordering complainant's incarceration if he failed to do so, as confirmed by the following entry in his criminal docket book (Exh. 2) :

“Oct. 18, 1952 – Notice of appeal presented. Reading of sentence to defendant. The accused upon hearing sentence, manifests intention to appeal. Court advises him to file ₱200.00 appeal bond and in lieu thereof may be committed to jail.”

Unable to put up the bond that same day, complainant stayed in jail. The following day, October 19, 1952, with the mayor's permission, complainant, escorted by a policeman, left the jail to raise the amount to pay the fine. He succeeded in getting the money, but as it was Sunday he had to wait for the following day to tender the amount. On Monday, October 20, 1952, complainant together with the mayor and the chief of police went to respondent to pay the fine. However, respondent refused to accept the tender upon finding in the police blotter the entry for the imprisonment of complainant for his failure to pay the fine or to post the required bond.

In view of the above circumstances, complainant continued to be confined in jail. On October 23, 1952, he instructed his nephew who had visited him in jail to consult Atty. Amado Parreño as to what step complainant should take in view of the predicament he was in. Atty. Parreño prepared a written notice of appeal which the respondent refused to accept on the ground that the complainant had already begun serving his sentence. So, complainant continued to be confined in jail until November 6, 1952.

Having heard rumors that complainant and his relatives were contemplating to file charges against him, respondent made the entry of November 3, 1952, in his criminal docket book which appears to have been altered and falsified by him, obviously to correct or cure the conflicting entries made therein in order to suit his defense in this case that he had nothing to do with complainant's incarceration because he had accepted his notice of appeal. Previous to its alteration, the entry in Exhibit 2 reads as follows:

“Nov. 2, 1952 – The accused not having filed the corresponding appeal bond within the reglementary period of 15 days from the date of the promulgation of judgment on October 18, 1952, the said decision became final and executory.”

As altered, by the changing, superimposition and addition of words, the said entry now reads as follows:

“Nov. 3, 1952 – The accused above having filed the corresponding appeal notice within the reglementary period of 15 days from the date of the promulgation of judgment on October 18, 1952, the said decision doesn't become final and executory, and effective today all original papers and a transcript of all docket entries in the cause, will be forwarded to the Court of First Instance, with Prov. Fiscal furnished brief statements of substance of the testimony of witnesses.”

The above entry completely changed the meaning and substance of the original entry – from one that the judgment had become final by the non-filing of the appeal bond within the prescribed period to another that the judgment had not become final by the timely filing of the notice of appeal. In making the alterations, respondent forgot several important details. He overlooked the obvious inconsistencies between his entries. The entry of October 18, 1952, contradicts that of November 3, 1952. Under the first entry, complainant, upon hearing the sentence, presented his notice of appeal; so respondent required him to post a ₱200 bond. This complainant did not comply with, because on October 23, 1951, he wanted to pay the fine. Respondent refused to accept the fine as, according to him, complainant had already commenced serving his sentence. It being admitted that complainant never filed the appeal bond, respondent did not have to wait until November 3, 1952, to commit the latter to jail for his failure to post the required appeal bond. On the other hand, if it were true that the respondent accepted complainant's notice of appeal without the required appeal bond, after the reading of the sentence on October 18, 1952, there was no need for him to wait until November 3, 1952, to forward the records of the case to the Court of First Instance. The truth of the matter is that up to the time of the submission of the investigator's report on August 4, 1954, said records had not been forwarded to that court.

In the light of the foregoing, I agree with the investigator that the respondent is guilty of arbitrarily ordering the imprisonment of the complainant and of having falsified public records under his control and custody. I am, therefore, constrained to take drastic action against him.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice and the District Judge who investigated the case, Mr. Jose A. Strachan is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Escalante, Negros Occidental, effective as of the date of his preventive suspension.

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Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 213**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 205 DATED JUNE 30, 1956, CONCERNING  
FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE PEDRO V. ESPIRITU OF MABITAC  
AND STA. MARIA, LAGUNA.

After a restudy of the administrative case against Mr. Pedro V. Espiritu, former Justice of the Peace of Mabitac and Sta. Maria, Laguna, I am satisfied that sufficient justification exists for modifying the decision thereon removing him from office. In view thereof, Administrative Order No. 205 dated June 30, 1956, is hereby modified in the sense that his removal shall be without prejudice to his reinstatement in the government service.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 214**  
REPRIMANDING DIRECTOR OF PLANT INDUSTRY EUGENIO E. CRUZ.

This is an administrative case against Mr. Eugenio E. Cruz, Director of Plant Industry, for alleged official misconduct and maladministration consisting of (1) nepotism and favoritism in the appointment and promotion of certain employees, (2) using an employee to do odd jobs in his house, (3) mental dishonesty or plagiarism by publishing under his name an article on coconut pest prepared by his subordinate and (4) false testimony in declaring in a criminal case for theft against an employee that the articles (pulleys) stolen from the bureau were junk and useless although they were brand new.

The case was investigated by a technical assistant of my office who found the respondent guilty only of having recommended the promotion of a ranking employee in his office to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, who made the appointment, when said employee has relatives within the prohibited degree working in his office. He was also found guilty of poor judgment in sending an order requiring an employee of his office assigned in Davao to come to Manila for some assignment which was unnecessary.

It appears that upon the recommendation of the respondent, as Acting Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Jose Morales was promoted effective July 1, 1954, from Supervising Inspector at ₱4,800 per annum to National Field Control Supervisor at ₱5,400 per annum. While the promotion appears justified as Morales was really deserving, having gone abroad to specialize in his line, the same was in violation of the executive order on nepotism as Morales had at the time a brother-in-law and two sisters-in-law working in the same office who were appointed on recommendation of his predecessor, of which relationship respondent was not unaware. It does not appear that the approval of the Commissioner of Civil Service to the promotional appointment as an exception to the ban was secured. However, the appointment was duly passed upon and attested by the Bureau of Civil Service, a circumstance to show that it was in order.

The record also shows that at the instance of a division chief respondent issued a memorandum order dated December 16, 1954, requiring Jose Pagkatipunan, Jr., a driver stationed in Davao City, to report to the central office in Manila to assist in the installation of certain machineries. It was ascertained, however, that Pagkatipunan came to Manila not by virtue of that order but by reason of an earlier memorandum dated December 10, 1954, signed by the Chief of the Plant Pest and Disease Control Division, for and in the absence of the Director, requiring Pagkatipunan to come to Manila to bring a certain map and some reports from Davao. Respondent's order was mailed on December 20, 1954, while Pagkatipunan arrived in Manila from Davao City on December 18, 1954. Pagkatipunan was immediately assigned to repair and clean some office machines and equipment. As there were employees in Manila who could have done the job, it was clearly a case of poor judgment on his part to call on an employee located so far away which would have meant extra expenses for the Government had he come because of respondent's order which after all was futile because the employee had already arrived in Manila. The serious charge that Pagkatipunan was called to Manila to do some painting and other odd jobs in respondent's house has been found groundless.

I view of the foregoing, Director of Plant Industry Eugenio E. Cruz is hereby reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in the future, otherwise commission of similar acts will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 215**  
**IMPOSING A FINE ON CITY ENGINEER OSCAR D. DATA OF CALBAYOG CITY.**

These are administrative cases against City Engineer Oscar D. Data of Calbayog City for alleged irregularities committed in his present capacity and while he was acting City Engineer of Cebu City.

**I**

It is alleged that respondent, as City Engineer of Calbayog, was grossly negligent in connection with the acquisition of pipes from two dealers which were alleged unsuited for and not used in the proposed waterworks system of Calbayog City, to the prejudice of said entity.

Regarding the acquisition of cast iron pipes from Florencio Reyes & Co., it appears that the requisition therefor was made in accordance with approved plans, that said requisition was submitted to the Bureau of Public Works and that the purchase was made by the Purchasing Agent. Respondent explains that lack of sufficient funds and his untimely transfer to Cebu prevented the realization of the proposed city waterworks system, which project was ultimately abandoned. Under the circumstances, respondent is absolved from alleged negligence in the acquisition of the pipes in question.

As to the invasion and black iron pipes, the record shows that the contract with Bernardo et al. for the excavation, dismantling, hauling, and transportation thereof from Guiaun to the then municipality of Calbayog was entered into by the then mayor of said municipality sometime in 1948. Said contract was considered improper because there were no public bidding and a formal contract between the contractor and the authorities concerned. Respondent came into the picture only when some of the vouchers for services rendered were presented to him for signature after the conversion of Calbayog into a city and his appointment as engineer thereof. He signed those vouchers after the same had been paid. According to him, he affixed his signatures thereto against his will and upon the request and insistence of the other city officials who had assured him that that was merely routinary. This shows weakness of character on his part for which he deserves reprobation. Said pipes, it turned out, were not suited for the proposed waterworks system and there was therefore a mistake in obtaining the same. The damage was, however, minimized due to respondent's order stopping further delivery, although he should have advised the mayor earlier of the unsuitability of the pipes for the proposed project.

**II**

Respondent is next charged with (1) padding of payrolls, (2) incurring overdraft in the road and bridge fund and (3) mass employment of laborers just before the general elections of 1953, while he was Acting Engineer of Cebu City.

The first and second counts have not been duly established and respondent is exonerated therefrom. As to the last count, it appears that immediately before the general elections of 1953, particularly on November 6, 7 and 9, 1953, around 4,205 laborers were employed for the repair of

city streets, roads, and trails. According to the respondent, the mass employment was the idea of the city mayor and the municipal board which appropriated the sum of ₱55,000 for the purpose, and he merely implemented their decision as the policy-determining bodies; and that he approved of the repair work after satisfying himself of the urgent need therefor, as said streets, roads, and trails were in a sad state of disrepair and the approaching rainy season would render them practically impassable.

Despite respondent's attempts to show with documentary and oral evidence that there was corresponding work done, it is apparent that the large-scale repair job was undertaken primarily for vote-getting purposes and that the respondent yielded to political pressure.

In view of all the foregoing, City Engineer Oscar D. Data is hereby fined in an amount equivalent to his salary for one month. He is also reprimanded and admonished to observe more firmness of character in his official actuations in the future, otherwise repetition of similar acts will be dealt with more drastically.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Executive Secretary

**Source: Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 216**  
**REMOVING MR. MANUEL L. BAROT FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF TANJAY, NEGROS ORIENTAL.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Manuel L. Barot, justice of the peace of Tanjay, Negros Oriental, which arose from a complaint filed with the Presidential Complaints and Action Committee by Atty. Agustin F. Olia charging the respondent with having tried and convicted complainant's client in Criminal Case No. 686 of his court in which respondent's mother was the offended party, in violation of Section 1, Rule 126, of the Rules of Court. The case was investigated by the District Judge.

The respondent admitted the above allegations but denied that he should have disqualified himself, contending that since the accused pleaded guilty he was authorized to render judgment. He denied the claim that he had forced the accused to plead guilty.

It appears that on October 4, 1954, a complaint for estafa was filed in respondent's court against Miguel Gutib. It was alleged that Gutib had received from Victoria Barot, respondent's mother, ₱153.20 upon Gutib's representation that he had made 19,150 nipa shingles at the agreed rate of ₱0.80 per 100 shingles, when in fact he had made only 18,250 shingles, thereby defrauding the complainant in the amount of ₱14.40. The complaint was supported only by an affidavit of the accused himself, signed with his thumbmark and sworn to before the respondent, admitting the commission of the offense. On the same day the respondent ordered the arrest of Gutib and committed him to jail pending trial. Upon being arraigned (without benefit of counsel) on October 6, 1954, the accused pleaded guilty, whereupon the respondent sentenced him to suffer 30 days' imprisonment which he duly served.

Section 1 of Rule 126 of the Rules of Court provides:

"Section 1. Disqualification of Judges.—No judge or judicial officer shall sit in any case in which he, or his wife or child, is pecuniarily interested as heir, legatee, creditor, or otherwise, or in which he is related to either party within the sixth degree of consanguinity or affinity computed according to the rules of the Civil Law . . . without the written consent of all parties in interest, signed by them and entered upon the record."

The respondent states that there was no objection impeaching his authority to preside over the trial of the case above mentioned. But if formal challenge were necessary, the law did not stop him from voluntarily refraining from sitting in said case in which his mother was a party or prosecuting witness. If the respondent did not know it was wrong for him to sit in that case, then he lacks that sense of common decency and fairness so essential in the attributes of anyone called upon to administer justice.

Respondent would also justify his action by the fact that the accused pleaded guilty as if there were nothing left for him or any other judge to do but pass sentence on the accused. He overlooked the fact that his intervention did not begin with the arraignment of the defendant. The defendant had to be arrested, and it was the judge's duty before ordering the arrest to examine the complainant and/or

other witnesses to satisfy himself that a crime had been committed and that there was reason to believe that the accused committed it. And after the arrest, the judge had to fix the defendant's bail, which also involves the exercise of discretion.

Moreover, it is not true that if an accused pleads guilty, the judge has no alternative but to impose the penalty. An unbiased and conscientious judge in doubtful cases, especially if the accused is ignorant, is not content with the plea of guilty. Thus in the case in question such a judge might, in spite of the defendant's plea of guilt, have inquired into the facts of the transaction between the complainant and the defendant, to be certain that the alleged falsehoods in Gutib's reports constituted *estafa*, calling for imprisonment and not grounds only for civil action. The necessity of such investigation became all the more obvious here, considering that the accused was an illiterate who did not know how to write his own name and was unassisted by any lawyer. Another judge might have thought it material and interesting to find out, among other things, who wrote the alleged confession, whether the defendant understood it, and whether the falsehoods were intentional or could not have been verified by the offended party before making the payments. Under the circumstances, the respondent, who in all likelihood was not unaware of the filing of the complaint and the preparation of the alleged confession, could not be expected to do these things as he would not likely lift a finger to protect one who is an adversary of his very own mother. This clearly shows the imperative necessity of barring judges from trying their own relatives' cases.

The circumstances of this case are such that I cannot regard the respondent's conduct lightly. It resulted in the jailing for 30 days (not counting the preventive imprisonment) without a fair trial of a citizen for acts which in the mind of an impartial judge could at the most have warranted civil redress only.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Manuel L. Barot is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Tanjay, Negros Oriental, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 217**  
**IMPOSING A FINE OF ONE MONTH'S SALARY ON CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATOR**  
**URBANO B. CALDOZA WITH REPRIMAND AND WARNING.**

This is an administrative case against Civil Aeronautics Administrator Urbano B. Caldoza for grave misconduct, oppression and persecution filed by responsible officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, namely, Zosimo H. Derpo, Senior Overseas Communicator; Pedro S. Reyes, Airport Manager and Chief of the Manila International Airport Division; Cesar A. Mijares, Airline Pilot; Juan A. Herrera, Jr., Associate Airways Maintenance Technician; and Juan Perez, Chief, Cash and Property Section.

The charges were investigated by Atty. Jesus Paredes as Special Investigator, and the respondent was given full opportunity to defend himself. After the termination of the investigation, the Special Investigator submitted a report finding the respondent guilty of –

1. Oppression consisting of the following acts:

(a) That on July 30, 1955, the respondent issued an order transferring complainant Zosimo H. Derpo to Laoag on permanent assignment as officer-in-charge of the radio station thereat; that the complainant brought the case to the Office of the President and the respondent was ordered to hold in abeyance complainant's transfer to Laoag; and that the respondent deferred complainant's transfer to Laoag but assigned him temporarily in the Office of the Chief of the Airways Division, instead of returning him to his position as Acting Chief of the Overseas Foreign Aeronautical Communication Station;

(b) That on June 28, 1955, he sent a letter to complainant Derpo, terminating the latter's lease of a government cottage within thirty days from receipt thereof; that on August 11, 1955, upon orders of the respondent, the light and telephone connections in said cottage were cut off and armed guards were posted within the premises to prevent their reconnection;

(c) That shortly after assuming office as Administrator, the respondent told complainant Cesar A. Mijares that he expected him to resign; that he ignored the latter on several occasions by giving direct orders to his (Mijares') subordinates; and that the respondent disauthorized Mijares from performing his official duties, such as flying CAA planes;

(d) That on July 30, 1954, complainant Juan Perez submitted a letter of resignation to the respondent; that on the same day the respondent accepted complainant's resignation and directed him to turn over the office and the keys to Pantaleon Velasco; that three days later, the respondent sent a memorandum to the complainant reiterating his previous directive and compliance therewith within three days, otherwise the latter would be prosecuted under Article 231 of the Revised Penal Code for open disobedience of an order of a superior authority; that five months after he had been out of the service, complainant was; advised by the respondent that some items worth ₱100,000 were found missing; that the complainant took up the matter with the Department of Commerce and Industry where he discovered that his resignation had not been forwarded to the Department; that the

Department Head directed the respondent to allow the complainant to resume his work as Chief of the Property and Cash Section; that within one month after reporting for duty, he located the items supposed to be missing; that on May 15, 1955, his salary was suspended by order of the respondent but the General Auditing Office and the Department Head upheld complainant's right to his salary.

2. Reproachable acts and slight imprudence upon the following facts:

(a) That on May 8, 1954, or four days before his return from the United States and Canada as fellow of the International Civil Aviation Organization, complainant Pedro Reyes was relieved as Chief of the Legal and Economic Affairs Division by the respondent on the alleged ground that he could not live up to the standard required by the position;

(b) That on December 28, 1954, the respondent caused to be sent to Walter Nolloth, Station Manager of the Philippine Air Lines at Hongkong, through the aeronautical circuit of Manila and Hongkong the following personal radio message:

“December 28, 1954

“Walter Nolloth

“PAL – Hongkong

“Personal favor send me two bottles Shallimar Perfume Charge my account  
regards

“Caldoza”

(c) That the respondent and his wife received on several occasions non-revenue (free) round-trip tickets for Hongkong and Taipeh from the Philippine Air Lines, the Cathay Pacific Airways, and the Civil Air Transport over which he has some kind of supervision;

(d) That on May 12, 1954, the respondent allowed Paterno M. Serrano, Operations Officer, CAA, to deposit his personal funds in the amount of ₱2,500 with the cashier of the CAA; that subsequently the respondent submitted to the Central Bank a request for Fiscal Agency Service in favor of Serrano in the amount of \$1,250 in connection with his trip to Europe as a fellow of the ICAO; and that as a result thereof, Serrano was able to take out of the country his personal funds amounting to \$1,250 exempt from the 17 % exchange tax; and

(e) That in 1955, without the approval of the proper authorities, the respondent caused to be constructed two tennis courts in the premises of the CAA with the use of CAA personnel, equipment and old and surplus materials.

The findings of the Special Investigator are well taken. Wherefore, the respondent is hereby fined in an amount equivalent to his one month's salary, reprimanded and warned that commission of similar offenses in the future will be dealt with more drastically.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, Jr.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 218**  
**ADMONISHING FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICER JUAN J. HORMILLOSA.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Juan J. Hormillosa, foreign affairs officers, Class II, and until recently second secretary and consul in the Philippine Legation at Buenos Aires, Argentina, for allegedly abusing his diplomatic privileges by bringing goods into Argentina for commercial purposes during his assignment there.

The case was investigated by the Board of Foreign Service which finds the charge without basis and accordingly recommends respondent's exoneration therefrom. However, it finds him guilty of violating the foreign service regulations by participating in discussions of political or controversial questions of Argentina, in view of which the Board recommends his suspension for one week without pay.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs agrees with the Board except as to its latter finding and recommendation, because the respondent was never charged with said violation nor given a chance to defend himself against the imputation; hence the requirement of due process was not complied with in that respect. However, as the respondent admits having expressed during social functions in Argentina his opinion defending the rights of the Catholic Church in its controversy with the then Peron Government, which was clearly indiscreet of him, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs believes that respondent should be warned or admonished accordingly. I agree with him.

WHEREFORE, Mr. Juan J. Hormillosa is hereby admonished to be more discreet and circumspect in his actuations and utterances as a foreign affairs officer, with a warning that repetition of similar acts will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

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MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 219**

FURTHER AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 134 DATED AUGUST 13, 1955, AS AMENDED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 145 DATED OCTOBER 17, 1955, ENTITLED “CREATING AN INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY.”

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby further amend Administrative Order No. 134 dated August 13, 1955, as amended by Administrative Order No. 145 dated October 17, 1955, by modifying the membership of the Interdepartmental Committee on Atomic Energy therein created as follows:

A representative of the National Economic Council.....	Member
A representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs .....	"
A representative of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.....	"
A representative of the Department of Commerce and Industry.....	"
A representative of the Department of Health.....	"
A representative of the Department of National Defense .....	"
A representative of the University of the Philippines .....	"
A representative of the Institute of Science and Technology .....	"
A representative of the Philippine General Hospital .....	"
A representative of the Office of the President.....	"
The Civil Defense Adviser.....	"

The Chairman of the Committee shall be elected by the members from among themselves, while the representative of the Office of the President shall be the Vice-Chairman. The Chief of the Services (Utilities) Branch of the National Economic Council shall perform the duties of Secretary of the Committee.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 220**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE OBSERVANCE**  
**OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN DAY ON NOVEMBER 15, 1956.**

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to take charge of, and provide the means for, the appropriate observance of Philippine-American Day on November 15, 1956, as declared in Proclamation No. 363 dated November 3, 1956. The committee shall be composed of the following:

Alfonso Calalang, chairman for the Filipino group	O. A. Bona, chairman for the American group
Cesar M. Lorenzo	J. Thomas
Teodoro Evangelista	Paul Wood
Jose Sanvictores	Murray M. Otstott, Jr.
Basilio J. Valdes	R. O. Philipps
Jose Carpio	I. G. Spering
Modesto Farolan, coordinator	Ewald E. Selph

The committee herein created is authorized to appoint subcommittees and to call on any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government as well as on the public in general for such assistance and cooperation as it may need in the discharge of its duties.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **MARIANO YENKO, JR.**  
Assistant Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 221**

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 122, DATED JUNE 22, 1955, CONCERNING MISS CONCEPCION BUENCONSEJO, FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF ALCOY, CEBU.

After a restudy of the administrative case against Miss Concepcion Buenconsejo, former Justice of the Peace of Alcoy, Cebu, I am satisfied that sufficient justification exists for modifying the decision thereon removing her from office. In view thereof, Administrative Order No. 122, dated June 22, 1955, is hereby modified in the sense that the respondent is considered resigned without prejudice to reinstatement.

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 222**  
**REMOVING MR. ARCADIO CAPILI AS CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
**OF THE CITY OF CEBU.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Arcadio Capili, Chief of the Cebu City Fire Department, who is charged with I. Dishonesty on the following counts: (1) using government materials in the construction of his house within the compound of the Fire Department; (2) using 4 sheets of galvanized iron roofing, several gallons of paints, and lumber in the construction of his private house at Junquera Street, Cebu City; (3) using government light and water in his private barbershop and store in the Fire Department compound which were constructed without corresponding permits; (4) taking barbed wire from the Central Fire Station to fence his private lot located at Guadalupe Street, Cebu City; (5) disposing fifteen (15) empty gasoline drums which were delivered to Lahug, Cebu City, by Fireman Rodolfo Obispo by using a Fire Department truck; and (6) misappropriating the funds of the Cebu Fire Department Association of which he was the president; II. Misconduct in office by taking advantage of his official position on eight counts – (1) requiring firemen during office hours and against their will to do repair works in his private house and construction of his store located respectively at Junquera Street and España, corner Sikatuna Street, Cebu City; (2) constructing without permit a private store open to the public within the compound of the Fire Department; (3) utilizing the services of the firemen during office hours to plant bananas in his private lot at Guadalupe, Cebu City; (4) opening a commercial barbershop within the Fire Department compound and detailing a fireman during office hours as a barber to attend to said shop; (5) exacting in 1952 from each fireman the amount of ₱20.00 to defray his expenses in following up the appointments of said firemen in Manila, and ₱10.00 in 1953 for following up the appointments of the firemen even without their request; (6) acquiring a private car within a short period of two years service, and assigning and utilizing a fireman to drive his private car during office hours for fetching respondent's children to school, shopping, and social calls of his wife; (7) misappropriating government gasoline, oil, tires, spare parts, and other accessories for the use of his private car which was never used for official business since he was provided with a brand new jeep in addition to an official car; and (8) requiring the collection of ₱0.30 from each fireman on the pretext that the amount raised be the share of the City Fire Department personnel in defraying the expenses of the City Government on the occasion of the arrival of Secretary of Labor Adevosio; III. Nepotism – employing his three-sons in the Fire Department and non-compliance with the order of the Executive Office for the transfer or termination of the services of his three sons; IV. Favoritism – allowing without proper authority the construction within the Fire Department compound of the house of Fireman Lt. Antonio Capili, Prevention Inspector Ricardo Talanay, Fireman Capt. Segundo Tobasa, and Fireman Rodolfo Obispo; V. Neglect of duty on three counts – (1) failing to take proper administrative action against his son, Segundo Capili, who called out a fire alarm which proved to be false when all the fire companies responded to the supposed fire scene; (2) neglecting to recover the money value of the Joeger pumps and other fire fighting equipment allegedly lost under the custody of the Chief of Construction and Repair Section of the Fire Department; and (3) abetting or tolerating



the money-lending activities of his wife who charged exorbitant rates of interest to her victims, the firemen; and VI. Oppression on six counts – (1) calling the firemen “thieves” and other names for their slight mistakes; (2) manhandling Fireman Felicisimo Herediano on September 1, 1950, without any sufficient provocation, and boxing Fireman Sevillano Deiparine who sustained a cut in the mouth for refusal to drive a fire truck; (3) threatening to shoot Fireman Rufino Medalle and actually pointing respondent’s gun between the eyes of said fireman; (4) assaulting and manhandling without sufficient provocation Firemen Isidro Pepito, Teodulo Bitana and Wilfredo Gatchalian; (5) manhandling of his other subordinates who are no longer in the service; and (6) running the Cebu Fire Department as a dictator and coining the “CFD” (correct abbreviation of Cebu Fire Department) to mean “Capili Fire Department”.

For failure of the complainants to submit evidence, and as recommended by the Provincial Fiscal of Cebu as Special Investigator of this Office, Count (5) of Charge I; Counts (1), (2) and (3) of Charge V; and Counts (4) and (5) of Charge VI are hereby dismissed.

After going over the records and as recommended by the Special Investigator, I am satisfied that Counts (1), (2), (3), (4) and (6) under Charge I; Counts (1), (2), (3) and (8) under Charge II; Charges III and IV; and Counts (3) and (6) of Charge VI have not been sufficiently established and therefore are hereby dropped.

### Charge II

With respect to Count (4), the evidence shows that from February, 1954, to February, 1955, a barbershop was established inside the Fire Department compound operated by the wife of the respondent, and that Fireman Juan Borgoña served as regular barber in said barbershop during office hours and for each haircut of ₱0.50, he received a share of ₱0.20 and ₱0.30 for Mrs. Capili, wife of the respondent. I therefore find the respondent guilty of this count.

Regarding Count (5), the evidence shows that sometime in 1952, Firemen Enrique Abella, Panfilo Abas and Inocencio Jaca each gave ₱20 to the wife of the respondent for following up the approval of their appointments. In 1953, several firemen contributed the amount of ₱10.00 each in the total sum of ₱825.00 which amount was sent by money orders to the respondent by Assistant Chief of Fire Department Saturnino Liston, upon his (respondent’s) request. The respondent alleged that the money was intended for his wife who worked for the approval of the promotional appointments of the firemen. This defense is untenable, for it is highly improper for the respondent in permitting or abetting his wife to collect such contributions from his subordinates as a personal follow-up is not necessary for the early approval of appointments.

With respect to Count (6) there is no evidence to show that the respondent acquired by dishonest means a second hand Studebaker car in 1948 which he sold in 1950 to get a second hand car, nor misappropriated tires, spare parts and other accessories for his private car. However, he is found guilty of having used government gasoline and oil for fetching his children to school in his private car.

### Charge VI

With respect to Count (1) there is no sufficient evidence to show that the respondent called the firemen “thieves” for their slight mistakes, but only reprimanded or scolded some of them like Firemen Inocencio Jaca and Herediano for stealing a box of tools during a fire. Nevertheless, I consider his failure to take proper administrative proceedings against the said firemen as gross neglect of duty.

As regards Count (2) the evidence shows that the respondent hit Fireman Felicisimo Herediano

on the face with his jacket for giving a wrong location of a fire. He also slapped Fireman Servillano Deiparine for refusing to drive a fire truck. The imposition of corporal punishment is not allowed however grave the offense may be. Instead the respondent should have taken proper administrative proceedings against Firemen Herediano and Deiparine.

The foregoing irregularities committed by the respondent constitute corruption and serious misconduct which renders him unfit to hold a public office.

Wherefore, respondent Arcadio Capili is hereby removed from office as Chief of the Fire Department of Cebu City, effective upon receipt of notice hereof.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON

Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 223**  
AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 204 DATED NOVEMBER 25, 1952,  
BY INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS  
IN THE COMMITTEE THEREIN CREATED.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 204 dated November 25, 1952, by including a representative of the Bureau of Customs in the International Media Guaranty Program Committee therein created.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 224**  
**AUTHORIZING THE CITADEL INSURANCE AND SURETY CO., INC.,**  
**TO BECOME A SURETY UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS,**  
**BONDS AND UNDERTAKINGS.**

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking specified is, by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board or body, whether executive, legislative or judicial, shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract or undertaking unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in accordance with the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has, by contract with the Government of the Philippines, been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the CITADEL INSURANCE AND SURETY CO., INC., is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby authorize the CITADEL INSURANCE AND SURETY CO., INC., to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, subject to the condition that the total amount of immigration bonds that it may issue shall not, at any time, exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 225**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPORTATION OF FLAVORING**  
**EXTRACTS AND CONCENTRATES BY THE PEPSI-COLA COMPANY.**

A committee is hereby created to investigate (1) the release of two Pepsi-Cola shipments of flavoring extracts and concentrates; (2) officials of the Government who may appear to be involved in the release of the shipments aforesaid and who under the law may be investigated by the Office of the President; and (3) the circumstances surrounding the importation of said flavoring extracts and concentrates by the Pepsi-Cola Company. The committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Ambrosio Padilla, Solicitor General.....	Chairman
Atty. Arturo A. Alafritz, President, Philippine Lawyers Association .....	Member
Lt. Col. Angel S. Salcedo, The Judge Advocate General, AFP.....	Member

The committee is granted all the powers of an investigating committee under the provisions of Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, including corporations owned or controlled by it, for such assistance or information as it may need in the investigation.

Atty. Antonio J. Villegas, PCAC Vice-Chairman, will assist the committee in gathering facts and evidence, in preferring charges against the officials who may be involved, and in presenting the evidence in support of the charges.

The committee shall submit its report and recommendations as soon as possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 226**  
MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 18 DATED MARCH 23, 1954, CONCERNING  
MR. FELIPE LAURENA, FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF PEREZ, QUEZON.

This is a petition filed by Mrs. Lucina Ferreros-Laurena for the reconsideration of Administrative Order No. 18 dated March 23, 1954, removing her husband, the late Felipe Laurena, from office as justice of the peace of Perez, Quezon. Mr. Laurena was separated from the service as a consequence of his conviction for threats to kill. Although he was granted absolute pardon after serving sentence, he was nevertheless removed because his pardon restored his civil and political rights but not his moral fitness for the office. As the only purpose of the petition is to enable the widow to collect benefits by reason of the service of her husband as justice of the peace of Perez, Quezon, it is believed that the request may be granted.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Administrative Order No. 18 dated March 23, 1954, is hereby modified in the sense that Mr. Felipe Laurena is considered as having voluntarily resigned from his position as justice of the peace of Perez, Quezon, effective as of January 23, 1954, the date of his preventive suspension by the District Judge by reason of the administrative case, without prejudice to receiving such benefits as he might have been entitled to under the law but without right to the payment of salary during his previous suspension from office from August, 1949, to December 31, 1953, also in connection with this case.

Done in the City of Manila, this 21st day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON

Executive Secretary

*Source: Malacañang Records Office*

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 227**  
**REMOVING MR. JAIME OBLENDIA FROM OFFICE AS REGISTER OF DEEDS**  
**OF LANAO AND MARAWI CITY.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Jaime Oblenda, register of deeds of Lanao and Dansalan City.

It appears that in a telegram dated August 28, 1956, the Commissioner of Land Registration required Mr. Oblenda to explain within 72 hours why he should not be dismissed from the service for falsification of land titles, and on August 31, 1956, he was suspended from office pending the disposition of the administrative case against him and effective upon receipt of the notice of suspension. On September 4, 1956, several other administrative charges were preferred against the respondent. Earlier, or on August 25, 1956, an information for estafa through falsification of public documents had been filed against him by the City Attorney of Dansalan City.

According to the Land Registration Commissioner, the above telegram, notice of suspension and the additional charges were not actually served upon Mr. Oblenda because the latter, without applying for leave of absence, left his office on August 27, 1956, and since then has not reported for duty. His present whereabouts remains unknown. Upon verification by the City Auditor of Mr. Oblenda's accounts, a shortage of ₱1,424.07 was discovered.

Considering all the attendant circumstances, Mr. Oblenda may be regarded as having abandoned his office, which constitutes a sufficient reason for his removal from the service. As held by the Secretary of Justice, abandonment of office may be deemed as constituting "flagrant violation or neglect of duty" as well as "conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the service" which, under Civil Service Rules, are sufficient cause for removal of any person in the Philippine Civil Service (Rule XIII, par. 6, Civil Service Rules).

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Jaime Oblenda is hereby removed from office as register of deeds of Lanao and Dansalan City, effective as of August 27, 1956, with prejudice to reinstatement in the government service.



Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1956). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 228**

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY CERTAIN TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED RECLAMATION OF COASTAL SEA AREA BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE CAÑACAO BAY, CAVITE, SOUTHWEST OF THE VARADERO DE MANILA SHIPYARD, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MODERNIZATION PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, SANGLEY POINT, CAVITE CITY.

A committee is hereby created to study certain technical aspects of the proposed reclamation of coastal sea area by the United States Government in the Cañacao Bay, Cavite, southwest of the Varadero de Manila shipyard, to be used in connection with the modernization program of the United States Naval Station in Sangley Point, Cavite City. The committee shall be composed of the following:

A representative of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.....	Chairman
A representative of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	Member
A representative of the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works .....	"
A representative of the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation.....	"

The Committee shall, among other things, make a study of, and report on, the following:

1. The possible effect of the proposed reclamation on the depths of the water in the Cañacao Bay needed by the Varadero de Manila in the operation of its ship repair facilities, due to silting;
2. Whether the guarantee of the United States Government to maintain the depths as shown in the survey of June 30, 1956, can be complied with so as not to hamper or interrupt the operation of the Varadero de Manila shipyard;
3. The feasibility of providing a schedule of periodic checking of the depths of the water area in question;
4. Whether the sunken vessels sought to be removed are stored within the area granted to the Varadero de Cañacao (now Varadero de Manila) under the Royal Order of July 23, 1884; and
5. Whether the proposed reclamation and the other United States installations northwest of the Varadero de Manila shipyard (like the seaplane ramps) will directly or indirectly curtail or hamper the operation of the shipyard and eventually choke out of existence the ship repair facilities of the Varadero de Manila.

The Committee is authorized to call upon or request any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, including corporations owned or controlled by it, for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its functions and duties.

The Committee shall meet immediately and submit within two (2) weeks its reports and recommendations so that the same may be made available to the Department of Foreign Affairs for its consideration and future action.

Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1957). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 229**

**AUTHORIZING THE FIELDMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, INC., TO BECOME A SURETY  
UPON OFFICIAL RECOGNIZANCES, STIPULATIONS, BONDS, AND UNDERTAKINGS.**

WHEREAS, Section 1 of Act No. 536, as amended by Act No. 2206, provides that whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or of any contract made with any public authority, national, provincial, municipal or otherwise, or of any undertaking, or for doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking specified is, by the laws of the Philippines or by the regulations or resolutions of any public authority therein, required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by any corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust and to execute and guarantee bonds or undertakings in judicial proceedings and to agree to the faithful performance of any contract or undertaking made with any public authority;

WHEREAS, said section further provides that no head of department, court, judge, officer, board or body, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, shall approve or accept any corporation as surety on any recognizance, stipulation, bond, contract, or undertaking unless such corporation has been authorized to do business in the Philippines in accordance with the provisions of said Act No. 536, as amended, nor unless such corporation has, by contract with the Government of the Philippines, been authorized to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the FIELDMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, INC., is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and fulfills the conditions prescribed by said Act No. 536, as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAMON MAGSAYSAY, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby authorize the FIELDMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, INC., to become a surety upon official recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings in such manner and under such conditions as are provided by law, subject to the condition that the total amount of immigration bonds that it may issue shall not, at any time, exceed its admitted assets.

Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1957). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 230

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE ISSUANCE  
OF SALES PATENTS TO ANTONIO RUIZ, TIMOTEA GALINATO AND BENEDICTO RUIZ  
COVERING CERTAIN PARCELS OF LAND IN MALLIG PLAINS, ROXAS, ISABELA.

A committee is hereby created to look into the alleged frauds in the issuance of sales patents to Antonio Ruiz, Timotea Galinato, and Benedicto Ruiz covering certain parcels of land in Mallig Plains, Roxas, Isabela. The committee shall be composed of the following:

The Land Registration Commissioner or his authorized representative.....	Chairman
A representative of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources ....	Member
A representative of the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration .....	"

The committee is hereby granted all the powers of an investigating committee under Sections 71 and 580 of the Revised Administrative Code, including the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony or evidence relevant to the investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office agency or instrumentality of the Government, including corporations owned or controlled by it, for such assistance or information as it may need in its investigation.

The committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the President as soon as possible.

Done in the City of Manila, this 21st day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:

(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive SecretarySource: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1957). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACANANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 231**  
**REMOVING MR. UL DARICO A. MATA FROM OFFICE AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
**OF MALANGAS, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR.**

This administrative case against Justice of the Peace Uldarico A. Mata of Malangas, Zamboanga del Sur, is an offshoot of Criminal Case No. 1900 of the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga del Sur in which the respondent was accused of the crime of malversation of public funds.

By agreement of the parties, the criminal and administrative cases were tried jointly by the District Judge, the evidence for both sides in the former being considered their evidence in the latter.

During the period from June 28 to August 15, 1952, respondent was justice of the peace of Malangas, Zamboanga del Sur, and also acting justice of the peace of Alicia, a newly created municipality of the same province. On June 28, 1952, several twenty-year-old males were arraigned in his court in Alicia for violation of the National Defense Act as amended for failure to register for military training (Crim. Case No. 21). Some of them pleaded guilty and respondent forthwith imposed upon each of them a fine of fifty pesos (₱50) plus costs of five pesos (₱5) which were either paid to him personally or through the chief of police and a police corporal with his authority and for which receipts were duly issued. One receipt, which is typical of the rest, reads in part: "... as payment for the fine to be paid to the Office of the Municipal Treasurer after all cases be disposed with." All in all, respondent collected one hundred and seventy-five pesos (₱175). The local municipal treasurer demanded from him several times that he deliver the money to the former, but he failed to do so.

On April 1, 1953, on the occasion of the turn-over of the office of the justice of the peace of Alicia by respondent to his successor, the former caused the word "pending" in the docket and records of said Criminal Case No. 21 to be erased and the word "dismissed" superimposed thereon.

In the light of the above-established facts, the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga del Sur found him guilty of the crime of malversation and sentenced him to a prison term ranging from 4 months and 1 day to 4 years, 9 months and 10 days, to indemnify the Government in the sum of ₱175, to pay a fine in the same amount, etc. The Court ruled out as untenable his defense that the various sums were received by him as mere deposits to be applied in case the accused were convicted. On the strength of the same evidence against the respondent, the District Judge recommends that he be removed from office.

After a careful review of the record of this case, I agree with the findings and recommendation of the District Judge which are also concurred in by the Secretary of Justice.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice and the District Judge, Mr. Uldarico A. Mata is hereby removed from office as justice of the peace of Malangas, Zamboanga del Sur.

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

By the President:  
(Sgd.) FORTUNATO DE LEON  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1957). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.



MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 232**

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO PLAN, COORDINATE AND ACCELERATE THE  
ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS TO ENABLE  
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO PURCHASE PRIME  
COMMODITIES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

For the purpose of planning, coordinating and accelerating the organization of consumers cooperative associations and thus enable the industrial workers and the rank and file of government employees to procure commodities at reasonable prices and increase the participation of our people in the retail trade of the country, a committee is hereby created composed of the following:

The Secretary, Department of Labor  
The Administrator, ACCFA  
The Administrator, Cooperatives Administration Office  
The General Manager, NAMARCO  
The General Manager, Central Cooperative Exchange (CCE)

The committee shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

The committee shall devise ways and means of fostering the effective organization of consumers cooperatives. To prevent overlapping and duplication of activities, the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration (ACCFA) shall undertake the organization of consumers cooperative stores in rural areas as part of the expanded program of the FaCoMas. The Cooperatives Administration Office shall take charge of the organization of consumers cooperative associations in urban centers, cities, provincial capitals and industrial areas. The Department of Labor shall promote the organization of consumers cooperative associations in industrial centers, particularly among wage earners and labor union members, with the assistance of the Cooperative Administration Office.

In the meantime that a Cooperative Wholesale Society is not yet organized to serve these consumers cooperative associations, the NAMARCO and the CCE shall give priority in the distribution of commodities handled by them to consumers cooperatives stores in order that industrial workers and the rank and file of government employees may benefit from reduced prices.

The committee shall report periodically to the President of the Philippines on the progress of its activities and submit the necessary recommendations for the more effective organization, operation and coordination of consumers cooperative associations.

Done in the City of Manila, this 15th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1957). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 233**  
**CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE CELEBRATION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY**  
**WEEK AND SAFE-DRIVING DAY.**

A committee is hereby created to take charge of all arrangements and activities for the fitting celebration this year of Traffic Safety Week and Safe-Driving Day under Proclamation No. 242 dated January 9, 1956, as amended. The committee shall be composed of the following:

Hon. Rafael Contreras, Undersecretary, Department of Public Works and Communications .....	Chairman
Col. Mariano Asurin, Chief, Traffic Control Group, P.C. ....	Member
Col. Telesforo Tenorio, Chief, Manila Police Department .....	"
Atty. Ruben Villaluz, Chief, Motor Vehicles Office .....	"
Mr. Benito Legarda, President, Philippine Motors Association .....	"
Dr. Olympio Villacorta, President, Manila Lions Club .....	"
Mr. Juan J. Carlos, President, Manila Rotary Club .....	"
Atty. Antonio Meer, President, Manila Jaycees .....	"
Col. Agustin G. Gabriel, President, Philippine Safety Council.....	"
Mr. Rodolfo Maslog, Commissioner, Bureau of Public Highways .....	"

The committee is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government, including government-owned or controlled corporations, for such assistance as it may need in the celebration of Traffic Safety Week and Safe-Driving Day.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:  
(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**  
Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1957). *[Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 234**  
**IMPOSING A FINE ON ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES**  
**PASCUAL BUENAVENTURA.**

This is an administrative case against Mr. Pascual Buenaventura, assistant director of Public Libraries, who is charged, together with other officials of the Bureau of Public Libraries, with irregularities in connection with the selection and requisition of books and periodicals by that Office. The whole matter was investigated by the Undersecretary of Education who found the respondent assistant director innocent of the charges except those treated below in which I concur.

**Charge No. 1**

That the members of the book selection committees, one of which is headed by respondent assistant director, never met in banc and simply approved requisitions in their respective individual offices, paying particular attention only to their respective lists of books, etc.

In an administrative order issued by the Secretary of Education on February 26, 1954, three committees, called book selection committees, were created to pass upon books and other publications proposed to be purchased by the Bureau of Public Libraries. One of these committees is headed by the respondent assistant director. It is admitted that the selection committees never met in banc and that they approved the lists of books suggested for purchase in their respective offices.

The defense claims that under the administrative order committee meetings were not mandatory but only directory; that when the members had any disagreement they consulted each other by telephone and/or by exchange of notes, hence the purpose for which the order had been issued was fulfilled; and that in no case was a book list passed and approved without the concurrence of all the members. Respondent Buenaventura for his part states that when he received a copy of said administrative order he consulted the former Director of Public Libraries who informed him that in his opinion meeting in banc was not necessary and that in case of disagreement it was enough that the members consulted each other by sending notes or by telephone conversation.

I am not impressed by the defense. That holding of meetings by committee members for the selection of the books to be purchased by the Bureau is required is evident from the provision of the administrative order that the "members of each committee must observe that only those passed and approved in the meetings shall appear in the final requisition" (last sentence, 7th paragraph). The provision that "meetings of each committee shall be called by each chairman whenever necessary or at the request of a member of the committee" (last sentence, 6th paragraph) merely refers to the manner or procedure of convening the committee to a meeting. The failure therefore of the committee to meet together constitutes a violation of the order.

As to the alleged advice given by the former director on the matter, the latter testified that he told respondent Buenaventura that committee meetings were to be held “if they have controversial questions and which they cannot decide” (p. 331, t.s.n.). It appearing that such situations existed, the members should have met in banc in accordance with the former director’s advice. Yet, they never did. In thus failing to meet together at least when there were disagreements and considering the big amounts involved in the annual requisition for books placed by the Bureau, respondent and the other committee members are guilty of dereliction in the performance of their duties. However, the offense is mitigated by the fact that they appear to have satisfied themselves as to the suitability of the books approved by them for purchase.

#### Charge No. 5

That some members of the book selection committees usually requested individually for books and publications suggested to them by the Rebecca Trading, Inc., which was able to sell them at very high prices because the books and publications involved, although procurable at very cheap prices for being outdated, could not be supplied by other local dealers who do not handle outdated and, therefore, useless books; and that secondhand books with telltale marks have often been the subject matter of similarly questionable transactions between the Bureau and the Rebecca Trading, Inc.

Respondent admits requesting a book selector once to include in the requisition a dictionary for the use of his office. There is nothing to show that he requested the inclusion of books coming from Rebecca Trading, Inc.

Regarding the claim that the Rebecca Trading was able to sell at exorbitant prices books and publications which were considered outdated and procured abroad at very cheap prices, no evidence was presented that said dealer procured the same at cut prices. Even if it had, there was hardly a way for that fact to be known by the public, such prices being considered strictly confidential.

However, it appears that certain books were really acquired by local dealers at bargain prices and offered at prices lower than the publishers’ prices; so that had the committees taken extra precaution they would have known of the existence of bargain books in certain book stores and could have set reasonable reduction in the unit prices of those books which were the bases of the bidding.

Respondent cannot be held liable for the alleged questionable transactions on secondhand books between the Bureau and the Rebecca Trading because the responsibility for having received those books lies with the property clerk and the representative of the General Auditing Office whose duties were to examine the books before acceptance or payment.

#### Charge No. 6

That Assistant Director Buenaventura abetted handcarrying of requisitions by writing to the finance and budget officer of the Department of Education requesting that the release of a particular requisition for books be expedited, which letter was handcarried by a relative of the controlling stockholder of the Rebecca Trading.

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Respondent Buenaventura admits writing once to the finance and budget officer of the Department of Education to expedite the release of a certain requisition, but denies that the letter was handcarried by a representative of the Rebecca Trading. He explains that the letter was given to him already prepared and he signed it upon instructions of the former director who had been requested by a senator and a former senator to expedite the release of the requisition. Although respondent appears to have acted merely in obedience to lawful orders, he should try to avoid similar situations where his motives might be doubted.

In view of all the foregoing, and in line with the recommendation of the Secretary of Education and the investigator, Mr. Pascual Buenaventura is hereby fined in an amount equivalent to one-month salary, reprimanded, and warned that repetition of similar acts or omissions will be dealt with more drastically.

Let the records of the case referred to the Commissioner of Civil Service for appropriate action as to the other officials and employees involved.

Done in the City of Manila, this 13th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eleventh.

(Sgd.) **RAMON MAGSAYSAY**

By the President:

(Sgd.) **FORTUNATO DE LEON**

Executive Secretary

*Source:* **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1957). [*Administrative Order Nos.: 1 - 234*]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.





President Ramon Magsaysay during a stopover inspection trip  
of a fish project in Calapan, Mindoro, April 25, 1952.











